The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Clerical Suggestion in Regard to the Irish Church Revenues.

A Germano-American Commercial Treaty in Prospect.

The Evacuation of Rome by the French Almost Complete.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Establishment—The Clerkenwell Conspirators—The Anglo-American Mails.

LONDON, Monday, April 6.

It is said that the Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to DISRAELI urging him to sacrifice half of the revenues of the Church Establishment, in order to be able to save the rest.

The case of the prisoners who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion went before the Grand Jury today. The charge of the Recorder to the jury on their retiring to deliberate, was strongly adverse to the prisoners.

It is announced to-day that the steamships of the Hamburg American line will hereafter carry the United States mails from Southampton to New-York every Friday.

GERMANY.

Negotiations for a German-American Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, Monday, April 6.

Immediately on the ratification of the treaty relative to citizenship, which was recently concluded between Prussia and the United States, Mr. BANCROFT will enter into negotiations for the establishment of a commercial treaty between the two countries.

ITALY.

The Evacuation of Rome by the French.

PARIS, Monday, April 6.

Orders have gone forward to the French troops now occupying Rome to return. Preparations are actually going on, and it is thought that the evacuation will be complete in a few days.

Movements of Admiral Farragut.

NAPLES, Monday, April 6.

Admiral FARRAGUT, of the American navy, is still in this city. He awaits the return of the Duke D'AOSTA, who is at present in Sicily.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Parana—Humaita Not Taken, but About to Fall.

LONDON, Monday, April 6.

Further advices have been received from Rio Janeiro from private sources, which give two two days' later intelligence from the armies on the Parana than that forwarded a few days since. Fighting was going on at all points. Humaita had not been captured, as was heretofore reported, but was vigorously defended by the troops under LOPEZ. The allied fleet and the land batteries were cannonading the fortress fiercely. Humaita, was, however, very poorly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and its early capitulation was expected. There is no other defensible point on the river, and the capture of Humaita, will, without question, terminate the war.

MEXICO.

New Line of Steamers—The Mexican Army—Foreigners in Mexico—Business Failures — Brigandage — The French Fleet.

HAVANA, Monday, April 6.

Late Mexican papers contain the following items of news:

A new line of steamers is about to be established between the Mexican Ports on the Pacific Coast, by WOLF & Co.

The Mexican Congress has voted an appropriation of over half a million dollars monthly for the support of the army, and $5,000 has been voted monthly for the defence of the interior towns against the Indians.

The wife of Mr. SAULNIER, the American Consul, had been robbed by brigands.

Gen. NEGRETE has pronounced against the Government.

The order banishing foreigners from Mexico, who have served under the empire, has been modified so as to admit of the continued residence of those who give proof of good behavior.

The Deedelides Company of Bankers in the City of Mexico have failed. The liabilities are estimated to amount to $2,000,000. They were connected with the well-known financier, JECKER, of Paris.

Bull-fights have been prohibited in Zacatecas.

Life and property in the Provinces and on the roads was becoming daily more and more insecure in consequence of the increasing brigandage.

The condition of the whole country was precarious, and revolution was momentarily apprehended.

The case of the English steamer which was fired upon for smuggling, was before the courts, but had not yet been decided.

The French fleet has returned to Martinique from Hayti.

Arrest for Forgery in Canada—Discharge of an Alleged Murderer.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 6.

JAMES HINGSTON, a dry-goods merchant, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery to a large amount.

The ice on the river shoved several times yesterday, but the severe weather still holds it together. The canal is open at this place.

PRESCOTT, Monday, April 6.

MCFAUL, who was on trial here for complicity in the murder of STYKE, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, some weeks ago, was discharged from custody to-day, the evidence being insufficient for conviction.

The Memphis Avalanche Contempt Case—Habeas Corpus Refused.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 3.

In the *Avalanche* contempt case Judge WORTHEN, in the Municipal Court to-day, decided he had no authority to grant a *habeas corpus*, and ordered the prisoners to be remanded to jail, but subsequently suspended his decision ten days in order to give them an opportunity for a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Chicago Board of Trade Election.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, April 6.

At the annual election of officers of the Chicago Board of Trade to-day Mr. E. V. ROBBINS was elected President.

Fire in Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, April 6.

The loss by the fire last night was, on the brick buildings owned by GUSTAVE FRIES, $2,000; insured $2,000 in the Home Insurance Company, New-York, and $3,000 in the Phœnix. Mr. GILLETT lost 5,000 bushels corn; insured $1,500 in the Manhattan and $1,500 in the International. The *Zeitung* office sustained a total loss; no insurance.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

Gen. Meade Directs the Arrest of all Printers and Publishers of Incendiary Documents.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, April 6.

Gen. MEADE has issued general orders directing the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of secret organizations now spreading through these States. Conductors of newspapers are forbidden to publish inflammatory articles. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce intimidation, riot or bloodshed, will be stopped, and the proprietors, editors and other parties connected therewith will be tried before a military commission, and on conviction be subject to fine and imprisonment. Military and civil officers are required to organize patrols and other means for the detention of persons who avail themselves of the darkness for executing criminal purposes. Gen. MEADE admonishes the people that unless the acts of violence and intimidation are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked and much innocent blood shed.

It is believed that Gen. MEADE refers to the Ku-Klux Klan.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 6.

Gen. SHEPPARD, commanding the sub-district of Alabama, to-day issued an order in relation to the Ku-Klux Klan, and ordering that the various officers, Mayors, Marshals, Magistrates, Constables, Chiefs of the Police and the Police will be held accountable by the post commanders, over their respective districts, for the suppression of the iniquitous organizations and the apprehension of its members whenever found. When apprehensions are made and the code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offences for which charged, prisoners will be turned over to the commander of the proper military post with a written statement of the officer, giving dates, places and witnesses, with a view to trial by Military Commission. All placards and newspaper cards of the Ku-Klux Klan are prohibited, and the ignorance of their existence will not be held as an adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duty. Citizens not holding office likewise will not be held guiltless. Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

Union Pacific Railroad—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, April 6.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, was held here to-day. The reports of the Board of Directors and Superintendent were read and approved. From these reports it appears there are 335 miles of main line and 34 miles of branch road now in operation; that the increase during the last year was 199 miles; the average length of road operated last year was 260 miles. The total earnings was $1,883,853; the net earnings, $606,235; the gross earnings per mile were $7,229. Twenty miles of additional track were completed last Saturday, thus taking the track to within thirty miles of Pond Creek, which point it is expected will be reached by the 15th of May. The present indications are that the business this year, on the extended road, will be double that of last year.

The following Board of Directors were elected: John D. Perry, Adolphus Meir, C. S. Greeley, W. M. McPherson and Thomas L. Price, of Missouri; W. H. Clement and H. J. Jewett, of Ohio; A. Scott and John McManuss, of Pennsylvania. John D. Perry was re-elected President; Adolphus Meir, Vice-President; C. B. Lamborn, Secretary, and W. J. Palmer, Treasurer. The Company now have 29 locomotives, 20 passenger, and 771 freight cars.

The Indian Peace Commission at the North Platte.

OMAHA, Neb., Sunday, April 5.

The Indian Peace Commission has reached the North Platte. Several chiefs accompanied the Commissioners to Laramie. No treaty is to be made until the return of the Commission.

FORT LARAMIE, Sunday, April 5.

A messenger just from the head of Little Powder River, where RED CLOUD and his men were encamped, sent word that they desired to meet the Commission, particularly Messrs. HARNEY and SANBORN, at Laramie, in the latter part of April.

Murder in Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Monday, April 6.

JOHN REEVES, a carpenter, was murdered this morning by a former employe named JOHN L. STEVENS. The cause of the murder appears to be, that STEVENS claimed an amount of money which he had already paid for his board, and on REEVES refusing to pay it over, STEVENS deliberately shot him three times, killing him instantly. STEVENS was immediately arrested and is now in jail.

Destructive Fire in Leavenworth, Ks.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Monday, April 6.

The brick building on Cherokee-street, between Main and Second, occupied by H. W. GILLETTE, liquor dealer, *Kansas Keitung* printing office, the colored Masonic Hall, with five or six other buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not yet ascertained.

Straw Factory Burned in Massachusetts—Loss $80,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, April 6.

A fire in Franklin, Mass., entirely destroyed Messrs. FOSTER, DAY & PRATT'S large straw factory. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss on the stock will be about $40,000, and is well insured. The total loss is estimated at $80,000. About 600 hands were employed by this Company.

Flouring Mill Burned in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, April 6.

The flouring mill at Breeze, Clinton County, Ill., on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was burned on Saturday night. It was one of the largest mills in the State, and was valued at $75,000. Insured for about $30,000, though in what offices is not known.

Hotel Burned in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, April 6.

The Mascemy House, at Enfield, N. H., owned and occupied by J. B. VALENTINE, was destroyed by fire last night. The property was insured in the following-named companies: Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,250; Germania, of New-York, $2,950.

An Idiot Burned to Death at Warner, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, April 6.

The dwelling-house of JOSEPH JEWELL, at Warner, was destroyed this morning. An idiotic son, who is a man grown, perished in the flames.

A Coal Oil Explosion in Nashville—A Servant Fatally Burned.

NASHVILLE, Monday, April 6.

A servant at the residence of E. G. MORRIS, in this city, attempted this evening to start a fire with coal oil. An explosion ensued, and the girl was shockingly and fatally burned.

Twelve Negroes Drowned in the Potomac River.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, April 6.

On Sunday morning, off Avondale Fishing Shore, on the Potomac River, twelve negroes were drowned. They were in a small boat, and were endeavoring to reach the shore, when the boat was swamped in a gale.

Approaching Adjournment of the Virginia Convention—The Governorships—Gen. Schofield's Order Said to be Suspended.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 6.

The Convention has finished all reports before it, and will adjourn this week.

There is much interest in Republican circles regarding the appointment of a new Governor. Two committees have gone to Washington to protest against it. Gov. PIERREPONT is also there. A message from Gen. GRANT, it is stated, has been received, directing Gen. SCHOFIELD to suspend his order till further orders.

Gen. WELLS, the new Governor, is not here.

Four of the ringleaders of the cosplits-disturbances have been brought here for trial.

A dispatch from Washington, from high authority, announces that Gen. WELLS will be here to-morrow and be inaugurated.

Proceedings of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis—The Municipal Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 6.

The United States Circuit Court met to-day. Judge KREKEL delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, in which he drew special attention to many violations of United States laws, especially the Internal Revenue Law. Tobacco and whisky frauds were becoming more and more numerous, and the system so extensively carried on by the officers of levying black mail should be thoroughly investigated; also the practice of compromising violations of the revenue law by Collectors, and exacting of large illegal fees by Government officers.

The election to-morrow will be unusually important. In addition to the election of Councilmen, School Directors and Street Railroad Commissioners, the sense of the people will be taken on the building of a City Hall; adding about fifty acres of land to Lafayette Park, and giving the credit of the Bridge Company, involving in all about $5,000,000.

Republican and Democratic Choice for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALBANY, Monday, April 6.

At the Republican Legislative Caucus held this evening to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, HON. W. J. HUMPHREY presided, and HON. H. F. TARBOX acted as Secretary. VICTOR M. RICE was unanimously nominated, and the Caucus adjourned.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in Caucus in the Assembly Chamber to-night, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. JOHN C. JACOBS was chosen Chairman, and CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG Secretary. An informal ballot was had with the following result: Abram B. Weaver, 42; George R. Perkins, 9; Darius A. Ogden, 6; Jacob S. Tweed, 11; O. R. Boughton, 4. The nomination of ABRAM B. WEAVER was made unanimous, and the Caucus adjourned.

Municipal Election at Atchison, Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, April 6.

The city election here to-day resulted in the choice of a Democratic Mayor by twenty-one majority. The Republicans elect a majority of Councilmen and members of the School Board; also of the constables.

Municipal Election at Lawrence, Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, April 6.

The Republican City ticket was elected here to-day, although the Democrats polled a large vote. This is only the second time in the history of the city that the Democrats have had a ticket in the field.

Democratic Success in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, April 6.

The Democrats carry this city by about 1,000 majority. MURPHY is elected Marshal, and six out of nine Councilmen are Democrats. JOSEPH OLDS is elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Republican Triumph in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, April 6.

The vote polled at the township election here to-day was small. The Republican ticket is elected by 800 majority.

Municipal Election at Keokuk, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, April 6.

The municipal election at Keokuk, Iowa, today, was carried by the Democrats. The city went Republican last year.

Five Men Drowned at Goderich, Canada.

GODERICH, Canada, Monday, April 6.

Two fishing boats were wrecked outside of the harbor on Saturday night, and five men were drowned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, April 6.

The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 133, 134, 10, 129, 130, 139½, 140, 141, 141½, 142, 6, 32, 143, 146, 147.

An Appeal from John C. Brain.

The following "appeal" is published in the Mobile *Tribune*:

CELL NO. 24, KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 16, 1868. }

Admiral R. Semmes:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines to request you to publish an appeal to our people in my behalf. I have been a prisoner without trial since the 13th of September, 1864, now over eighteen months. God alone knows what I have suffered during that time, subjected as I am to the rules of a convict prison. My health is suffering from long confinement, and my family are in the most extreme poverty from my incarceration. I think that there are some in your city who knew me as an officer of our navy, who will not refuse to assist me in my hour of need. I sadly need money for legal expenses and for my family. If I were released to-morrow I should be adrift without a cent, for my imprisonment has ruined me both in health and pocket.

I must beg leave to thank you for the kind presents which you were kind enough to send me through the hands of Mr. C., for at that time I was in rags; but now, thank God, I am well supplied with clothing and the necessaries of life, through the kindness of Col. A. W. FOUTZ, of Mississippi, who has proved himself to be a real brother and countryman in my hour of need. He has done everything in his power, but we need money. I am also under many obligations to Gen. LORING, of Alabama, and others, for their kindness.

I think, Sir, that if you will be kind enough to publish an appeal to our people, that they will be kind enough to hear the prayer of one who tried to do his duty to our lost cause. I pray God that they will, for I am tired, I can tell you, of wasting my life in a prison. I am extremely obliged to you for publishing my letter of June, 1867. I do not think that any of my countrymen (Southern) will refuse to hear my (begging) prayer for assistance from my 8x5 prison cell. I am not allowed the newspapers, so I will trouble you to clip whatever you see fit to publish and send it to me. Anything will safely reach me to my prison address.

I remain most respectfully yours,

JOHN C. BRAIN,
Late First Lieutenant Commanding C. S. N.

P. S.—This is read by a third party. J. C. B.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A sad accident, which has not found its way into the city papers, occurred here not many days ago. Mr. WARMOTH, one of the Republican candidates for Governor of Louisiana, makes his home at the house of his friend, Mr. JOHN DEAN. While lying upon his bed asleep one day, a little child of Mr. DEAN climbed up and tickled his feet. The sleeper involuntarily gave a convulsive kick, which knocked the child from the bed to the floor, the little thing striking upon its head, receiving injuries which resulted in brain fever, and finally terminated in death. The mental anguish of the gentleman who was the innocent cause of this distressing event may better be imagined than described.—*New-Orleans Correspondent Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The counsel for the President intend to obtain from the members of the Cabinet, who have already been subpœnaed to appear as witnesses in the impeachment trial, a full history of the consultations, as well as the official action, of the Administration regarding the Civil Tenure act, without calling Secretary STANTON, as they are inclined to believe that his testimony would injure their case more than it would benefit it. They hope to be able to show by the testimony of others that he advised the President that the act was unconstitutional, and that therefore it was not binding on him. They also hope to show that he was one of the Cabinet Ministers who advised Mr. JOHNSON that it was competent for him notwithstanding his position as executor of the law, to bring it before the courts for the purpose of testing its constitutionality. They expect to prove that Mr. JOHNSON merely intended to make such a test, in accordance with that advice, when he issued the order removing Mr. STANTON.

Judge CURTIS, of the President's counsel, to-day, expressed the opinion that the trial would not last longer than two weeks from Thursday next. Mr. EVARTS was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and interchanged salutations with most of the members of that body. Messrs. BOUTWELL and BINGHAM will make the closing arguments for the Managers, instead of Messrs. WILSON and BINGHAM, as I stated last night. The Managers were not in session to-day.

THE KU-KLUX-KLAN.

The news from Georgia, the operations of the secret organized gang of rebel desperadoes known as the Ku-Klux-Klan, is of a startling character. The reports of the cold-blooded murder of Dr. ASHBURN, one of the original, steadfast and most prominent of the Southern loyalists, are fully confirmed by the official advices received at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, with the addition that two other prominent Union men, members of the late Convention, are missing, and are supposed to have shared a like fate. The Union people in Muscogee County, where this tragedy occurred, are in a state of horrible suspense, as they feel they are all marked by these villians, and they are appealing to the military authorities for aid.

The gang who murdered Dr. ASHBURN, at Columbus, were about thirty in number, and were disguished as ghosts. They affected all manner of spectral devices with the idea of striking terror into the minds of the freedmen, who are naturally superstitious in such matters. A prominent Union man in Columbus, in writing to headquarters, giving an account of these outrages, says: "The result will be—and no doubt it is one of their objects—to drive the freedmen from the polls, in the coming election, through fear, unless there is a military force at every precinct in the State."

Gen. MEADE telegraphs that he has ordered the murderers of Dr. ASHBURN, if they can be found, to be arrested and tried by Military Commission; and that he will to-morrow issue a general order for the suppression of these bands of outlaws throughout his district in a summary manner. He will hold the communities who harbor them responsible for the outrages they commit, and has already ordered the suppression of all papers that encourage them and the punishment of their conductors. Many of the rebel papers of Georgia and Alabama have not hesitated to openly encourage these organizations. Witness the following from the Columbus *Sun* the day before Dr. ASHBURN was murdered.

Startling developments are occurring daily. The Ku-Kluxes have astonished the natives. The whole tenor of the Radical speeches is denunciatory of the brigade of wandering graves who are gathering from their graves to wreak vengeance on traitors. Respectable people, white or black, have nothing to fear. A colored man, Friday, went home, found his door locked and his wife and children fled to a neighbor's for fear of the Ku-Klux. We repeat, such as are faithful to their country need fear nothing. A spirit passes by an honest soul. Let those, however, be they great or small, who plot their country's ruin, beware. A heavy doom awaits them. Beware! They make brave speeches, but they tremble. Spirits are floating in the air that feared not shot and shell, and will not now. As the scalawags read from the *Sun* and *Times* yesterday, we hope they'll continue to do so.

Col. SHEPARD, commanding the sub-district of Alabama, has already taken measures to disperse the gangs in his State, and he orders all the civil officers of the State to aid in hunting them down and delivering them up, or be held responsible for their doings.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The removal of Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, and the appointment of Gen. H. H. WELLS, of Alexandria, by Gen. SCHOFIELD, does not suit either the extreme Radical element or Gov. PEIRPOINT himself. To-day a delegation consisting of the Governor, J. M. HAWKHURST, of Alexandria, and Dr. BAYNE, of Norfolk, colored, the last two members of the Convention, called upon Gen. GRANT, and asked that he interfere and revoke Gen. SCHOFIELD'S order. The fact that Gov. PEIRPOINT'S term expired on the 1st of January last; that he has been in office since simply by sufferance of the military authorities, and the representations of Gen. SCHOFIELD of the necessity for a change, caused Gen. GRANT to express the determination not to interfere.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate was in session all day, but transacted no business of special importance. The chief subject under consideration was the Naval Appropriation bill, which was finally passed. The only important amendment was one reducing the number of seamen, including apprentices and boys, from 8,500 to 7,500, urged by Mr. CONKLING and opposed by Mr. GRIMES, Chairman of the Committee. It was agreed to by three majority.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until the December term without announcing any decisions affecting the Reconstruction acts, and consequently the McARDLE case is still pending. Among other decisions which were rendered was one in the cotton case of WITHENBERY & DOYLE, and G. A. LEE, MORE & GRIEF, and BUNITS *vs.* The United States, dismissing the claim and all of a similar nature, upon the ground that they were illegal under the Non-intercourse act of July 13, 1863. This decision will result in a saving to the Government of a sum not less than $5,000,000, as it disposes of all the cases growing out of the cotton captures made by Gen. BANKS and Admiral PORTER in the Red River expedition.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The returns of the Connecticut election were received here to-night with great interest. The first reports of increased Democratic majorities in Hartford and New-Haven caused the Republicans to look blue, but later dispatches, to the effect that the Republicans had both branches of the Legislature, turned the stomachs of the Democrats, and Republicans went home well satisfied. The effect of the election on the situation here will not be particularly felt. Republicans congratulate themselves that they have gained a Senator in place of DIXON.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived in the city this morning, direct from St. Louis, in response to the summons to attend the impeachment trial, as a witness for the defence. He is stopping with his brother, Senator SHERMAN. During the day he called upon Gen. GRANT, at his headquarters, and likewise visited the Senate, which was in session. He seemed as restive as he always does when in Washington.

GEN. STEEDMAN.

Gen. STEEDMAN arrived to-night, in answer to the summons of the Impeachment Court.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The fact that the debt statement for April, issued to-day, shows a small decrease instead of an increase of five or six millions, as was apprehended, is owing to the fact that during the last few days of March there was an unexpectedly large increase in the receipts of internal revenue.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Information has been received that twenty miles more of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Branch, are finished and waiting for inspection. The road is now completed sixty-six miles west of Fort Hayes, and daily passenger trains are running to the end of the track.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1868, which has just been issued:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$214,464,450 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	8,902,641 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,150 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,424,605,500 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,944,440,841 80

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 3,582,000 00
Three-year compound interest notes	45,010,530 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes	185,884,100 00
Three per cent. certificates	26,290,000 00
Total	$281,766 630 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.

Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$1,303,550 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15 and Dec. 15, 1867	5,393,030 00
Bonds of Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	158,611 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	6,000 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1867	616,192 00
Temporary loan	1,284,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness	19,000 00
Total	$9,036,383 64

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes	$356,144,727 00
Fractional currency	32,588,689 94
Gold certificates of deposit	17,742,060 00
Total	406,475 476 94
Total debt	$2,541,719,332 38

Amount in Treasury.

Coin	$99,279,617 68
Currency	23,230,027 34
Total	$122,509,645 02
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,519,209,687 36

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of April, 1868.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing the above with the public debt statement issued on the 1st of March, it is shown that the amount of debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased during the month $619,935 48.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The action of the United States Supreme Court in the MCARDLE case has been generally misunderstood. The case was argued on the day originally fixed for it. The conference day is Saturday in each week. The other working days have been fully occupied in hearing the argument of cases in regular order on the docket. On the first conference day after the argument the case was not reached, although the conference occupied all day. The next conference day Congress had already passed the act to repeal the jurisdiction in such cases, and the act was before the President. Gentlemen, practitioners at the bar, without respect to politics, say the Court could not have anticipated the legislation, and if it had could not possibly have run a race with Congress; that it would have been ridiculous affectation not to take notice of it, and would hardly have been consistent with the dignity of the Court and the respect due to the other branches of the Government to proceed with the matter until the President had either approved or vetoed the bill. On the reception of his veto, it was passed by the required majority in both houses. When Mr. BLACK, for MCARDLE, moved to be heard upon the question of the effect of the law, the Court, although it had several weeks before fixed Tuesday, the 31st of March, for the closing of the docket, agreed to hear argument in the case on Wednesday, the 1st of April. Of that, however, the Courts did not take notice, not having appeared in court until after the subject had been postponed.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The March report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture includes several tables relating to farm animals. The returns of the numbers and prices of live stock show a slight increase during the year in horses, mules, cattle and milch cows, and a decrease in sheep. The New-England States exhibit a decrease of from 6 to 13 per cent. in swine; the Southern States from 5 to 25 per cent., except Arkansas and Tennessee, which give an increase of 23 and 12 per cent. respectively; Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin show a slight decrease; Indiana and Michigan no material change, and Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska an increase. A diminution in numbers of sheep is noticed in every State, except New-Jersey, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The decrease in prices is more marked than in numbers, amounting in many States to a reduction of 30 or 40 per cent. The aggregate decrease is not less than $35,000,000 of dollars, averaging nearly $1 a head.

A reduction is noticed in prices of horses and mules in every section of the country in comparison with those of last year. The decline is more apparent in the Southern States than elsewhere owing the gloomy state of feeling in the cotton section when the returns were made.

The price of cattle is reported higher than last year in many of the States, with the exception of milch cows, which have very generally decreased in value.

The March report also contains a continuation of the special statistics of the several States, including in this number the States of Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia.

THE LOUISIANA COTTON CLAIMS.

The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois in the cases of the claims of LE MORE & Co., WITTENBURG & DOYLE, and GRIEFF & ZUNTS, for 935 bales of cotton, captured by PORTER'S fleet, on the Ouachita River, Louisiana, in April, 1864, and dismissed all the claims. The opinion of the Court was read by Mr. Justice SWAYNE, who placed the decision of the Court exclusively on the Non-intercourse act of July 13, 1861. The Court says prohibition was the rule and license the exception, and that military permits were void.

THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Associate Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion in the case of Mrs. GAINES, the daughter of DANIEL CLARKE, against the City of New-Orleans. He said that all the material points in the case had been decided in Gaines against Henson, but as it had recently been argued, the Court had taken up the whole subject, and received it on its merits both as to the law and the facts. He then proceeded to examine, first, the question of the legitimacy of Mrs. GAINES, and the facts on the record concerning it, and, second, the marriage of ZULIMA CARRIERE with DANIEL CLARKE, and came to a conclusion in favor of Mrs. GAINES on these points. He next considered the other question of law and fact, including the alleged copartnership between CLARKE, CHEW and RELFE; the alleged insolvency of CLARKE; the alleged validity of sales by CHEW and RELFE as executors of CLARKE, the objection of prescription and of all their technical objections, and decided each one in favor of Mrs. GAINES. The Court expressly said that it considered this decision as a conclusive and final disposition of the whole matter. The will of DANIEL CLARKE of 1813, as probated in the proper Court of Louisiana, was binding in the Supreme Court. If there was any objection to that act of the Probate Court, it should have been made at the proper time, by proceedings before the same Court in Louisiana, which not having been made, the decision is presumed to be free from any good cause of objection there, as it necessarily is in the Supreme Court of the United States. The suit in the present case was for property disposed of by the executors of DANIEL CLARKE under pretended authority of the previous will of 1811, which the Court decided to be a nullity, and said the purchasers must take the consequences. This case was argued by Gen. CUSHING for Mrs. GAINES, and by MILES TAYLOR and M. MCCONNELL for the City of New-Orleans. Two other cases, involving the same principles, were also decided to-day in favor of Mrs. GAINES. This matter has been in controversy thirty years. Associate Justice DAVIS expressed the opinion of himself, Chief Justice CHASE, Associate Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD and FIELD. It was dissented from by Associate Justices GRIER, SWAYNE and MILLER.

SPANISH DUTIES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR.

By a royal decree of the 17th of March last, notice of which has been received at the Department of State in a dispatch from the United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, the Spanish Government has released all duties on foreign wheat and flour under both Spanish and foreign flags.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Official proclamation is made of the articles agreed upon between the Post-office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of Italy. There is to be a regular exchange of closed mails, and for correspondence originating in either of those countries and destined for the other, as well as for that originating in or destined for foreign countries to which the United States and Italy may respectively serve as intermediaries. The offices for the exchange of the mails on the part of the United States are in New-York; and on the part of Italy in Suez, Camerlata and Arona, which are traveling offices.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 301 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 527 applications and 75 *caveats* were filed.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office during the past week has transmitted 1,317 patents or deeds from the United States to individuals for land in the following districts, viz.: 301, Du Luth, Minnesota; 336, Topeka, Kansas; 251, San Francisco, California; 82, Van Couvers, Washington Territory; 120, Menasha, Wisconsin; 227, East Saginaw, Michigan. These patents were found led on cash sales and Agricultural College scrip.

AID FOR STARVING INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior sent a communication to the Senate to-day, showing that one of the tribes of Indians, more than five thousand in number, are in a suffering condition, and recommending an appropriation for their relief.

PRISONERS IN FLORIDA.

In the Supreme Court to-day, near the conclusion of the proceedings, Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS read a petition from HAMILTON MARTIN and WM. E. GILL, stating that they are held in prison in the State of Florida, confined in damp and unhealthy quarters, and that thereby their health has been impaired. They pray that their condition may be palliated by this Court; that there may be a revision of the proceedings of the Court below; that, for want of pecuniary means, they have not until now been able to procure counsel in their case, &c.; that, in view of these and other facts, they pray a writ of *habeas corpus* may be granted, and that the Court will direct the competent jurisdiction to bring the petitioners, at a day certain during the present term, before the Court, in order that the cause of their imprisonment may be shown, and that a writ of *certiorari* may be sent to the Circuit Court, so that a record of the full proceedings in the case may be furnished, and the petitioners may be heard by counsel and delivered from imprisonment.

Gen. DAVIS said he had drawn up the affidavit, stating all the facts, to the best of his knowledge and belief. He was under some embarrassment, having been informed that this Court had announced its determination to adjourn to-day until the next term. That would be a long time for a decision.

The Court said it could not do otherwise, the business of the present term having been transacted, and the time of adjournment fixed. Gen. DAVIS replied he had not found anywhere an instance where a writ of *habeas corpus* had been granted that there was a waiting of five or six months from the time the writ was granted for its return. Associate Justice NELSON reminded the gentleman that this Court did not set the whole year. He could make the application at this time; the Court said it would make the writ returnable the first day of the next term.

Gen. DAVIS asked the Court whether it could take proceedings to ameliorate the condition of the petitioners in prison. The Court said that was for the Marshal.

Mr. ASHTON, on behalf of the United States, and at the request of the Acting Attorney-General, suggested that it was not a question of jurisdiction for this Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* after an indictment had been found, as in this case.

The precedents show that all the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by this Court were before the indictments of the parties. The question was to be decided on demurrer to the indictment in the Circuit Court or in arrest of judgment after conviction.

The Court said it did not want to hear argument, and then granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and of *certiorari* returnable on the first day of the next term, and an order that, meantime, all proceedings be stayed. The petitioners in this case were indicted in a Federal Court for the murder of a freedman, and they hold that the State Court alone can take jurisdiction of the subject.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, indorsing the action of Congress in regard to the impeachment, which were laid on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. RAMSEY presented resolutions of the same Legislature, in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River, recommended by Gen. WARREN and others. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a petition from the officers of the navy, asking increased pay. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COLE presented a petition of the citizens of California, asking aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of ISAAC F. FULTON, of Massachusetts, setting forth that the Post-office authorities ignore a certain postal law. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-office Routes.

BRANCH MINT FOR NEVADA.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill for the completion of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to relieve political disabilities of certain citizens of Florida, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill supplementary to an act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security, which was placed on the calendar.

PROSECUTION OF APPEALS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act of Feb. 21, 1863, which allows the United States to prosecute appeals without giving security, to allow writs of error, appeals or other process in law, admiralty or equity, issuing from or brought up to a Circuit Court of the United States, to be placed on the calendar.

AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Also, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue such quartermaster stores to the expedition engaged in the exploration of the River Colorado, under the direction of Prof. POWELL, as may be necessary to enable the Commission to prosecute the work; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REQUISITIONS ON THE TREASURY.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what was the practice in respect to the settlement of public accounts, and the issue of requisitions therefor by the Secretary of War upon the Treasury, prior to the passage of the late act respecting the prompt settlement of public accounts, and whether any defects exist under the present law in that respect.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford—In Admiralty.

The following cases are on the calendar for to-day:

1—Wm. Poole, Jr., vs. H. J. Overman.
2—Matthias Chickner vs. Don Pedro Enasquin.
6—George Only vs. Schooner Oliver H. Booth.
7—David J. Tufts vs. Brig Antelope.
9—Judah Baker vs. David S. Mills.
10—David Baker vs. David S. Mills.
12—Wm. K. Greene vs. The Sloop Theodore.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
45—Hope vs. Laurence et al.	90—Hood, &c., vs. Dyckman et al.
67—Brunce vs. Jones.	91—Dawes et al. vs. Steindring.
76—Trumm et al. vs. Marsh et al.	92—Barnett vs. Etna Ins. Co.
78—Demarest et al. vs. Brinckerkeff.	93—Pac. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Wheeler.
79—Michin vs. Gronx et al.	94—Fisk et al. vs. Riley, &c.
80—Maitland vs. Alloway.	95—Hatton, &c., vs. Wright, &c.
81—Bruce, &c., vs. Lafarge et al.	96—People, &c., vs. Place.
84—Bell et al. vs. Richmond.	97—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
85—Maynard et al. vs. Albetes et al.	98—Way vs. Colgate Mfg. Co.
86—Maitland vs. Alloway.	101—People, &c., vs. Cornell.
87—Bowers vs. Wiley.	101—Pullman vs. The Mayor, &c.
88—Jay, Exr., vs. DeGroot et al.	132—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
89—Cahill et al. vs. Palmer et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Judge Davis—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
554—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.	507—Moses vs. Scott.
555—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.	861—Green olz vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1085—Mummy vs. Baker et al.	883—Hoffman vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.	856—Sloan vs. Luttger.
1073—Frew vs. Koehler.	885—Hardaty vs. Shiels.
1083—Williams et al. vs. Livingston.	429—Carstie vs. Haskell.
493—Tucker et al. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.	919—Drew vs. Dana.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	669—Harris vs. Mercantile Trading Co.
775—Nedham vs. Pearsall.	191—Devillard vs. Davis, Jr., Pub. Adm'r, &c.
	329—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
	915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Smitherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
89—Abbott vs. U. S. Barrel Co.	1—Mellan vs. Graham.
71—Ensign et al. vs. Herrick et al.	126—Johnston et al. vs. Dickey.
81—Hess et al. vs. Hernstein.	127—Jacoby et al. vs. Behrend.
85—Kolmer vs. Leroy.	131½—August vs. Stern.
98—Hall vs. Duncan.	153½—Mack vs. Schwartz et al.

Call No. 123, Tiffany et al. vs. Ree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3201—Corcoran, administrator, &c., vs. Bliss.	3585—Cassidy vs. Bunn.
3377—McQueeny vs. Purcell.	3737—Heithecker vs. Spear et al.
3285—Furth, administrator, &c., vs. Foster.	3367—N. Y. Fengot Coal Co. vs. Johnson.
3267—Casey, Sr., administrator, &c., vs. Foster.	2111—Shephard vs. Hancken et al.
3547—Kenny vs. Hoffman.	3721—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
3293—McCloskey vs. McClintock & Cornwall Min. Petr. Co.	2847—Wood vs. Decamp.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	3697—Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.
	3633—Taylor vs. Elastic Cone Spring Co.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3882—Ferrier vs. American Glass Silvering Co.	3268—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
3906—Beck vs. Kinstler.	3642—White et al. vs. Arnold.
3912—Spayer vs. Lambert.	3809—Auferman vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
3926—National Refining and Storing Co. of Pittsburg, vs. Barns.	3482—Eisenman vs. Schneider.
3928—Maisner v. Meyer.	3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3892—Burke vs. Griffin et al.	3792—Schaich et al. vs. Morris.
3351—Hope, Adm'r, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	
1492—Berdell vs. McIlvaine et al.	
3854—Smock et al. vs. Suydam.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Weinstock vs. McCarthy.	603—Presber vs. Beicher.
448—Reynolds vs. Giles.	——Donnelly vs. Eastburn.
66—Gass vs. Olduck.	645—Walker vs. Woodford.
883—Stafford vs. Longstreet.	641—Dunn vs. Richards.
67—Mills vs. Rande.	648—Martin vs. Lynch.
68—Free vs. Rea.	633—McGrave vs. Wicker.
69—Shotwell vs. Foster.	663—Shotwell vs. Foster.
60—Daizell vs. Rothschild.	664—Townsend vs. Caferty.
61—Dillon vs. Cumming.	665—Fleury vs. Brown.
81—Cambreling vs. Cordts.	667—Cozena vs. Spengut.
——Mahon vs. Powers.	668—Cronch vs. Kelly.
814—Schultze vs. Schlatterer.	669—Haffer vs. Wolf.
438—Brendenbergh vs. Mathies.	671—Gluthe vs. Simon.
824—Twois vs. Reges.	672—Doughty vs. Kelly.
512—Tucker vs. Sanger.	673—Fowler vs. Kelly.
	677—Devin vs. Oliver.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Sneliker vs. Callicott.
Markey vs. Agadelo.
Gardner vs. Cumbarson.
Baker vs. Campbell, Shf.
Donohue vs. Bergen.
Benelor vs. Wardenburgh.
Kenmore vs. Barrett.
Cohn vs. Mawn.
Keenan vs. Glaw,
Keyser vs. Harft.
Welsh vs. Canavan.
Morrell vs. Manning.
Nell vs. O'Dell.
Sams vs. Fulton.
Klume vs. Leo.
Hazard vs. Lenborn.
Maxwell vs. Hasler.
Gaedske vs. Fromme.
Bates vs. Wilson.
Hautzenbeuer vs. Deale.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of George S. Marson, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The first and third specifications of the grounds of opposition to the discharge are altogether too vague and general. The first is that the bankrupt has concealed part of his estate and has been guilty of fraud in not delivering to the assignee all of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory. It ought to specify, with some particularity at least, what part of his estate he has concealed, and what property he has fraudulently failed to deliver. The third specification is that in contemplation of becoming bankrupt he has made a transfer or conveyance of part of his property for the purpose of preventing the same from coming into the hands of the assignee, and of being distributed according to law in satisfaction of his debts. It should state what part of his property he has so transferred.

The second specification is that he has procured the assent of Arnold, Nusbaum and Nordlingen, creditors, to his discharge, and that he has influenced the action of the said creditors since the filing of his petition by a pecuniary consideration and obligation. A bankrupt is not forbidden by the twenty-ninth section of the act to procure the assent of a creditor to his discharge, nor is he forbidden to influence the action of a creditor. The prohibition is against procuring the assent by any pecuniary consideration or obligation, and against influencing such action by any pecuniary consideration or obligation. The second specification in this case only avers in regard to procuring the assent of the creditors to the discharge, that the bankrupt procured such assent, and does not aver that he procured it by any pecuniary consideration or obligation. It is, therefore, insufficient in that respect. In regard to influencing the action of the creditors, the specification names the creditors, and states that the influencing took place after the filing of the petition, and was by a pecuniary consideration and obligation. It does not state what the influencing consisted in, but it may, perhaps, fairly be inferred that the averment means that it consisted in procuring the assent of the creditors named to the discharge. No other influencing can be given in evidence under the specification. The time is, perhaps, sufficiently averred, and although the amount of the pecuniary consideration or obligation is not stated, I am inclined, on the whole, though with considerable hesitation, to hold the specification sufficient in its averment in regard to influencing the action of the creditors named in the respects above defined. It borders very much, however, on a fishing specification, as, if the party had any facts within his knowledge or information, it is to be supposed he would have specified them. This decision must not be regarded as a precedent except for a case identically like it in all respects. The rule in regard to specifications has been so often heretofore declared by this Court, that it ought by this time to be well understood.

The case will stand for hearing on so much of the second specification as is so held to be sufficient, and will be heard whenever the parties have taken all the testimony they desire to present on the point. A reference may be had to the Register in charge to take testimony on either side.

F. C. Nye for the bankrupt; J. Soles Ritterband for the creditor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Judge BLATCHFORD opened the regular term of the Circuit Court yesterday morning. The jury were called and sworn, and discharged until Monday, the 13th, at 11 A. M., and the Court adjourned to that date.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CALLICOTT CASE.

District-Attorney Tracey announced to the court, yesterday, that he had no business ready for the jury; that in the case of T. C. Callicott, counsel and himself had arranged to wait until Thursday, when Justice Nelson would be present, and that then they would come before Judge Nelson and arrange for a day of trial. Mr. G. T. Jenks, who appeared for Mr. Callicott, assented to this present arrangement, and Judge Benedict told all concerned that they must conform to Judge Nelson's movement as his stay in the city would be limited.

The court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—APRIL 6.

LIBEL—REBEL COMMISSARIES.

Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Cardozo.

James F. Cummings vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—This was an action for an alleged libel concerning the conduct of the plaintiff as a commissary in the rebel army. The defendant is the editor and proprietor of a daily paper. The plaintiff, in his complaint, claimed $50,000. The particulars have been heretofore published. When the cause was at issue the defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint, or for a perpetual stay of proceedings, for the reason that our Courts will not assist a rebel in the investigation of his conduct as a rebel officer toward other rebels. The Court at Special Term granted the motion to dismiss, and from that order the plaintiff appealed. The case was argued 40-day, and the General Term decided to reverse the Special Term order made by Judge Geo. G. Barnard in August last, with costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Harris and Mr. Woods; for defendant, Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Field and Mr. Galbraith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A RAILROAD PRESIDENT FOR SLANDER —VERDICT SIX CENTS.

Henry Heins vs. *John Green.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained for defamatory words said to have been spoken by defendant, of and concerning the plaintiff. The defendant is the President of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company, and for some time in the year 1867 the plaintiff acted as receiver and starter in the employ of the Company. The slander was claimed to consist in the defendant's calling plaintiff a thief, with the addition that he had stolen hundreds of dollars from the Company. The answer was a general denial. There were a large number of witnesses examined. The defendant produced six with a view to impeach the character of the plaintiff. Six were also produced on the other side to show that the plaintiff's character was unimpeachable. The jury, after a brief consultation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of six cents. According to the code, the plaintiff will get as much costs as damages.

For plaintiff, Mr. Eager; for defendant, Mr. A. H. Reavey.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Judge Garvin.

Thomas Wheeler et al. vs. J. Norman Harvey; motion granted.

Alexander Stewart et al. vs. John Crosby; motion granted.

Jennie B. Hilton et al. vs. Geo. W. Niles et al.; motion granted.

Helen M. Simpson vs. N. S. Washburne; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Homer B. Dixon vs. Judah H. Solomon; complaint dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

Robert P. Noah vs. Jules Vincent; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas Fitzpatrick to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged on giving bail for $2,500.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Lucius P. Rolfe vs. C. M. Delmar; order of arrest vacated, with $7 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The April Term of this Court opened yesterday morning. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford appeared for the prosecution.

The following cases were disposed of:

Jeremiah Harrigan, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, at the last term of the Court of General Sessions, was arraigned for sentence. It will be remembered that the prisoner shot a political opponent named Daniel Friel, on election day, in the Fourth Ward.

Recorder HACKETT sentenced Harrigan to pay a fine of six cents, which he did, and was afterward discharged.

Samuel Barnett, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

George Delmar, for a similar offence, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Samuel Tuttran, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

John McNally, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

Martine Sholdule was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon. The Court suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

Adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock was then ordered.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

PENALTY OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Frederick J. Nodine vs. *W. M. Campbell and others.*—This is the title of a suit brought by Mr. Nodine against Messrs. Campbell, Lawson, Depew and McNeil, who, it appears, hired horses and wagons at his livery-stable on the 12th of May, 1867, ostensibly to go to Flushing, but who, it appeared by the testimony in the case, drove further, going as far as Bayside, and so whipping the horses that one died and two were injured. The suit is brought to recover the sum of $1,300 for the damages sustained by the plaintiff in the injury to his horses. The defence claimed that the jury could not find a verdict which would involve all the defendants in equal obligations and equal proportions of the whole amount claimed. The plaintiff claimed that the parties hired the horses with the one purpose—that of proceeding to a certain point where they were to dine together and return—and that it did not matter what distance may have separated them at intervals on their way to the point alluded to so long as among the party they succeeded in doing the injury for which he sought to obtain damages. The case was submitted to the jury and a verdict rendered for the full amount.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Samuel D. Morris; for defendants, Crook, Bergen and Pratt.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, but adjourned without transacting any business.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

Mr. FLYNN called up the resolution providing for the increase of the salaries of the employes of the Common Council. Mr. ROBERTS moved to lay it on the table. It was, however, laid over.

The resolution fixing the 1st day of September, 1869, for the commencement of the work of extending Church-street was read and adopted.

The ordinance providing for the renumbering of houses on the Philadelphia plan was adopted.

Mr. BRINKMAN moved to amend it by providing that the new numbers be affixed by the Street Commissioner, and that the time be extended to the 1st of May, 1869.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS said he hoped this amendment would not be adopted. The work, if done in this manner, would be expensive. He referred to an article in the TIMES, stating that it is now impossible to find any particular number in some streets, and that people daily became crazy in their efforts to do so.

Mr. GILMORE thought the ordinance, if carried out, would make quite as much confusion in the numbering of houses as now exists. The TIMES had characterized the ordinance when it first came out as "a job." He looked upon it as an elephant, a mammoth, which its introducer would find great trouble in disposing of.

The whole matter was then referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

Board of Audit—Decisions.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday, at which there were present: Auditors BONNET and DEPEW, and Comptroller CONNOLLY. Mr. DEPEW announced the following decisions:

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Joseph B. Young..	$438 90	Philip Zieger.....	$100 00
T. R. Lee.....	334 60	David McMullen and Cornelius Mahony.....	100 00
Peter Mongan.....	2,790 60	Daniel J. Ryan.....	243 00
Knickerbocker Ice Company.....	949 73	Ed. Shaley.....	100 00
Bridget Farrell.....	203 00	John Gleason.....	243 00
Ingersoll Watson..	147 35	Jackson & Co.....	1,981 67
Adams & Spencer..	1,810 78	David McAdam.....	10 00
A. Vanderburg.....	803 32	Israel Hinckley.....	100 00
R. H. Kingsland...	70 15	Geo. Swachetiger....	47 25
Casper C. Childs...	1,000 00	J. D. Rockwell.....	83 50
Saml. McCannon....	100 00	Alex. Brandon.....	2,577 70
Chas. Schoesteh....	3,589 69	Fullerton, Knox & Reed.....	4,000 00
Pat. Gaffney.....	100 00		
John Smidick.....	100 00		

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

Wm. Culligan.....	$1,166 66	J. S. Bell.....	$175 00
Wm. Seabuck.....	250 00	Wm. Bell.....	11 00
Wm. Rockwell.....	2,808 27	Gilbert J. Oakley...	234 39
John Horan.....	318 00	Wm. Day.....	600 00
Wm. McCleary.....	808 30	E. M. Hall.....	1,500 00
Chas. W. Baker....	3,805 64	John Shea.....	75 00
Jos. & J. Edge.....	10,581 33	Wm. R. Corey.....	943 60
Wm. Murphy.....	1,458 00	Thos. Doyle.....	100 00

MR. WILDS P. WALDRON, assignee of JESSE S. SICKLES, A. D. CARLOCK, SAMUEL LOOSE and CHAS H. KNIGHT, presented a claim for services rendered to the City in the repairs of various public offices, markets, &c. The Board entered into a very full investigation of the claim. Mr. WM. J. KANE appeared on behalf of the Corporation Counsel.

Pending the consideration of this case, the Board adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 6, 1868.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '81, C..	111½	40 Pacific Mail.....	94¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, R. '62.....	103½	200 do.....	93¾
1,000 do.....	103⅝	100 do.....	93¾
50,000 U. S. 5s, 5-20s, C. '62.....	103½	200 do.....	94
2,000 do.....	110⅛	200 do.....	94¼
100,000 do.....b30	110⅛	100 do.....2d call c	93¾
17,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue.....	107½	20 do.....	94¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64.....	105¾	200 Atlantic Mail.....	87
25,000 do.....b3	105¾	100 Union Nav. Co.....	34¾
11,000 do.....	105⅝	100 do.....s10	34¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 5-20s, O. '65.....	103⅝	50 Adams Ex.....	76½
155,000 do.....b3	103⅝	25 Wells-Fargo Ex...	35
34,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new.....	107¼	100 Mer. U. Ex.....	34¾
65,000 do.....	107¼	100 N. Y. Cen.....	122¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s R.	101¾	100 do.....	122¾
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101½	100 Erie R.....	73¾
25,000 do.....	101⅝	50 do.....	74
9 do.....	101	300 do.....	73¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s 2d series.....	106	400 do.....	73¾
1,500 do 3d series..	106	200 do.....2d call	73¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	62½	200 Chi. R. I. & P....	98¾
20,000 gum. 6s. new.b10	69¼	200 Bos., Hartford & E.	15
7,000 do.....	69⅛	4300 do.....s30	91
11,000 do.....2d call	68⅝	300 do.....2d call	91¾
9,000 Vir. 6s. new.....	69	500 do.....b10	91
1,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-o	61	200 Mich. So. & N. I...	90
5,000 do.....	62⅛	310 Panama R.....x-d	316
20,000 do.....2d call	62¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....	91¾
1,000 N. Car. State 6s. new.....	61¾	25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	109
25,000 Missouri 6s....	87	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	75¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.....	45¾	100 Tol., W. & W.....	90
100 Pacific Mail.....	97⅝	100 M. & St. P. Pf....	73¼
300 Atlantic Mail.....	87	100 P., F. W. & C...x-d	101¼
200 do.....	86⅝	100 do.....	101
100 do.....s30	87	100 Ohio & M. R.....	31¾
300 N. Y. Cen.....	123¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	89¾
100 do.....b3	123¾	200 Ill. & Tol. Pf.....	73¼
200 do.....c	123¾	8.0 Chic., R. I. & P....	98¾
1100 Erie R.....	73¾	200 do.....b3	98¾
800 do.....c	73¾	200 do.....c	98¾
200 do.....c	73¾	200 do.....c	98¾
300 do.....b3	73¾	100 do.....	98¾
200 Reading R.....	90¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	75¾
200 do.....	90¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new.....	107⅛	10 Del. & Hud. C.....	126⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue.....	107⅝	55 Wells-Fargo Ex.....	34½
4,000 do.....b3	107⅛	400 Mer. U. Ex.....	35
50,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d series..	106¼	300 do.....b3	36⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s. 6s..x-o	69¾	100 Erie R.....	73¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s. new.....	69⅜	200 do.....	73¾
5,000 do.....b3	69¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R....	90
5,000 Missouri 6s.....	87¼	300 Ohio & M. R.....	31¾
25,000 do.....b30	86	300 Clev. & Tol.....	104¾
3,000 N. Car 6s.....x-o	62⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	73
5,000 N. C. 6s. new..	62	do.....	73¼
2,000 West. U. T. 7s.be	82½	do.....	73¼
200 West. U. Tel.....	37¾	25 P., Ft. W. & C.....	101
400 do.....	37⅝	100 do.....	101¼
100 do.....b15	37⅝	300 Ohio & Miss. R....	31¾
200 do.....	37⅜	300 do.....b30	31¾
200 do.....b15	37⅝	200 do.....b15	31¾
300 Pacific Mail.....	97⅜	400 do.....b3	31¾
41 do.....	93	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf....	72¾
100 Atlantic Mail.....	87¼	10 Chi. & Alton.....	120
250 Adams Ex.....	76½	100 H. & St. J. R.....	76½
10 do.....	76¾		

OPEN BOARD—12 M.

100 Canton Co.....	45¾	100 Tol., W. & W.....	90
100 Pacific Mail.....	97⅝	100 M. & St. P. Pf....	73¼
300 Atlantic Mail.....	87	100 P., F. W. & C...x-d	101¼
200 do.....	86⅝	100 do.....	101
100 do.....s30	87	100 Ohio & M. R.....	31¾
300 N. Y. Cen.....	123¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	89¾
100 do.....b3	123¾	200 Ill. & Tol. Pf.....	73¼
200 do.....c	123¾	200 Chi., R. I. & P....	98¾
1100 Erie R.....	73¾	200 do.....b3	98¾
800 do.....c	73¾	200 do.....c	98¾
200 do.....b3	73¾	100 do.....c	98¾
200 Reading R.....	90¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	75¾
200 do.....	90¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Quicksilver.....	25¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	73
100 do.....c	25	100 do.....b3	73
300 Pacific Mail.....c	93¾	100 do.....	72¾
200 do.....c	93¾	100 P., F. W. & C...x-div	101
100 do.....c	93¾	100 Bost., Hart. & E....	15
300 West. U. Tel.....	37¾	200 Ohio & Miss.....	31¾
100 do.....c	37¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R....	90¾
100 do.....c	37¾	300 do.....	90¾
300 N. Y. Cen.....	123¾	400 do.....	90¾
100 do.....b6	123¾	200 do.....b3	90¾
300 do.....	123	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	91¾
1200 Erie R.....	73¾	300 Clev. & Tol.....	104¾
500 do.....c	73¾	100 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	109
600 do.....c	73¾	100 do.....b10	90¾
100 do.....s3	73¾	300 do.....	90¾
100 Mer. U. Ex.....	35	200 Chi. & N. W. R Pf...	75¾
400 Reading R.....	90¾	200 do.....c	75¾
300 Mil. & St. P.....	73¾	50 do.....	75¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

16 Adams Ex.....	76¾	100 M. & St. P. R.....	73¾
200 Quicksilver.....	25	100 Bost., H. & E.....	15
200 Pac. Mail.....	97⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. R.b10	31¾
300 do.....	97⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts.....b30	91¾
300 do.....	97⅜	100 do.....	91¾
100 Atlantic Mail.....	87	100 Chic. R. R. I. & P....	98¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	122⅞	200 do.....b3	98¾
500 Erie R.....	73¾	400 do.....	98¾
200 Reading R.....	91	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	75¾
100 Hudson R.....	140¾		

MONDAY, April 6—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported on another page by telegraph from Washington, as to the 1st April, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 1.

	March 1, 1868.	April 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862.....	$514,785,500	$514,785,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7.....	892,541,300	909,625,100
Sixes of 1881.....	283,676,500	283,677,150
Old Sixes, 1867-8.....	9,378,192	8,903,642
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s.....	185,782,400	187,442,450
Fives of 1871-4.....	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund.....	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing.....	$1,926,186,992	$1,944,440,842
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8.....	$202,951,100	$185,884,100
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8.....	46,344,780	46,010,530
Three ₱ cent. L. T. cert.....	26,585,000	26 280,000
Sixes to Pacific Road.....	22,470,000	23,582,000
Total Currency interest..	$297,250,880	$281,768,630
Greenbacks.....	$356,157,747	$356,144,727
Fractional Currency.....	32,307,947	32,568,690
Gold Notes.....	25,699,300	17,742,060
*Demands free of interest...	10,630,154	9,036,323
Total free of Interest....	$424,795,208	$415,511,800
Total Debt in gross.....	$2,648,207,080	$2,641,729,332
Less Cash in Treasury.....	128,377,457	122,509,045
Total.....	$2,519,829,623 March 1, 1868.	$2,519,209,287 April 1, 1868.
Gold on hand.....	$106,623,375	$99,279,618
Gold Notes out.....	25,699,300	17,742,060
Belonging to Government.	$81,924,015	$81,537,558

*Past due debt, not presented.

The outstanding obligations of the Treasury are decreased since March 1..... $6,477,748
The Cash balances on hand decreased..... 5,867,812

Net decrease of the Public Debt..... $609,936

The Funded Gold-bearing Debt is *increased* since March 1 by the sum of..... $18,289,850
The 7.30 Currency Debt *decreased*..... 17,067,000
Difference..... $1,222,850

In reference to the Gold balances, the Treasury appears to have disposed of its entire receipts from Customs for the month of March, say by Interest on the United States 10-40 Bonds to about one-third of the amount, and by sales of the remainder in the open market—leaving the balance of Gold in the ownership of the Government, at the close of the month, $81,537,558, as against $81,924,015 at the close of February.

Altogether, the present Schedule results more favorably for the Treasury than the heavy disbursements in March, heretofore reported, led the public to apprehend.

The Money Market, for the present week, has resumed a fair degree of steadiness at from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. per annum to the Brokers. The outside figure means 7 ₱ cent. interest payable in Gold, equivalent to 10 ₱ cent. in Currency. This rate was paid early in the day by some of the Brokers who considered it a desirable improvement upon the *shaves* so frequently submitted to last week. But later in the day the market was found to work easier than borrowers were willing to anticipate in the morning, and 7 ₱ cent. Currency, without anything like a pressing demand, was the current charge to the Gold Brokers, to the dealers in the Public Funds, and to the Brokers in the Railway market. The chances seem to be that the Bank movement, after the Quarterly Statement, will be restored to ease by the 15th or 20th of the month, if not by the close of the present week.

The sales of Gold declined from 138½ as on Saturday night to 137⅛@137⅜ ₱ cent. The cash Gold was rather superabundant, and 7 ₱ cent. interest was paid for carrying over balances. Exchange on London steady at 109¼ ₱ cent. The Public Funds made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and were all firm in price, but without decided activity in movement at the close of the day.

The Stock Exchange was less excited than usual of late on the Railways. The New-York Roads were slightly lower than on Saturday night, and there was some disposition shown to bear Erie, though not vigorously. The Western list was stronger on Chicago and Rock Island and weaker on the St. Paul stocks, while the Northwests, Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne and Toledo were steady as compared with Saturday's sales. Early in the day the Brokers felt somewhat uncertain as to the course of the Money market, and their apprehensions on the subject were not removed in season to affect materially the Railway movement. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further decline in Pacific Mail from 95 down to 92¼ ₱ cent. The Western Telegraph advanced to 38 ₱ cent.; Merchants' Express to 35½; Canton Land Company to 48¼ ₱ cent. The latter continues in favor, notwithstanding the recent difficulties of one of the chief operators in the Stock, because of the new Bremen and Southampton steamship lines to Baltimore, whose docks are at Locust Point, adjoining the Canton property. Quicksilver Company is 25@25¼ ₱ cent. Adams Express 76@76¼ ₱ cent. The Border State Bonds were again firm on Tennessees and North Carolinas. There was some realizing on the former at 69¼@69⅝ ₱ cent. Missouris partially lower, at 87@87¼ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s.....	101½	101⅝	Missouri.....	86	87
U. S. 6-20s, 1862..	104	104⅛	Tennessees.....	69¾	70
U. S. 6-20s, 1864..	104⅛	104⅜	N. Y. Central.....	122¾	123
U. S. 6-20s, 1865..	104⅜	104½	Erie.....	73¾	73¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1867..	104½	104⅝	Hudson.....	140	140
U. S. 6-20s, 1868..	104⅝	104¾	Reading.....	90¾	91
Coupons, 1881.....	113¾	113¾	Mich. Southern..	90	90
Coupons, 1874.....	112¾	112¾	Ohio and Miss...	31¾	31¾
Coupons, 1875.....	112¾	112¾	Pittsburgs.....	91¾	91¾
Coupons, 1876.....	112¾	112¾	Toledo.....	104¾	104¾
Coupons, 1877.....	112¾	112¾	Illinois Central..	98¾	98¾
Coupons, 1878.....	112¾	112¾	Fort Wayne.....	92¾	92¾
Coupons, 1879.....	112¾	112¾	Canton Co.....	45¾	45¾
Coupons, 1880.....	112¾	112¾	Cumberland Pref.	37½	37½
Coupons, 1881.....	112¾	112¾	Cumberland Com.	7½	7½
Coupons, 5s, 1881..	101¾	101¾	Quicksilver.....	25¾	25¾
Coupons, 5s, 1874..	101¾	101¾	Quicksilver Pref.	33¾	33¾
Coupons, 5s, 1875..	101¾	101¾	Mariposa.....	9¾	9¾
Coupons, 5s, 1881

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-THREE VALUABLE LOTS,
(ESTATE OF HENRY REMSEN, DECEASED,)
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD, 107TH-AV., 107TH AND 108TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 73 valuable lots, belonging to the estate of Henry Remsen, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—8 lots, comprising the entire easterly front on the Grand Boulevard, between 107th and 108th sts. The 11th-av. and Boulevard intersect at these streets, leaving an open square of 225 feet in width in front of these lots.

107TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 107th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

108TH-ST.—24 lots on the south side of 108th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

107TH-AV.—8 lots on the west and 8 lots on the east side of 107th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 107th and 108th sts. Also, 1 lot on the rear on 107th-st.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLIN.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the south side of Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., No. 372. The house is in good order, has modern improvements, and the neighborhood is unexceptionable. House 20 by about 50; lot 22x100 feet. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 313 EAST 17TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 17TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, situate on the north side of East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 313. House is 26x70 feet; contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 26x106 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDING NO. 64 JAMES-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

JAMES-ST.—The two-story brick front building and lot, situate on the westerly side of James-st., between Oak and Madison sts., and known as No. 64 James-st.

For permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON-ST. AND RUTGERS-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The plot of land situate on the southeasterly corner of Jefferson-st. and Rutgers-place, having a front on Rutgers-place of 103 feet 2 inches, and on Jefferson-st. of 104 feet 9½ inches, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a building on the corner of 80 by 103 feet 2 inches, 45 feet of which said building is six stories high and 25 feet two stories high. The buildings are of brick, built in the most substantial manner, with 2½-inch walls to second story, 20 inches to fourth story, and 16 inches to top, all laid in cement, very heavily timbered and braced. A steam engine of 125-horse power, in detached boiler-room, with shafting and belting complete, will be sold with the premises. The building is well adapted for chemical works, flouring mill or any manufacturing business requiring the right kind of room. There is also on the premises a good brick stable. The buildings are all new, and for strength, convenience and advantages of light not excelled by any establishment in the city. The property is near the river, and the basin at the foot of the street is the safest for large vessels of any in the City. Persons wishing to examine the premises can obtain permits to do so at the office of the auctioneers, where maps can be had.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND FIVE LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHERRY AND JEFFERSON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

JEFFERSON AND CHERRY STS.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick storage warehouse thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Cherry sts., and known as No. 37 Jefferson-st., being 23 feet ½ inch in width by 63 feet in depth. 24.76 feet 6½ inches. Also,

The three lots adjoining said warehouse on Cherry-st., and one lot adjoining on Jefferson-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PREMISES NORTHWEST CORNER OF WILLIAM AND CEDAR STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ephraim Holbrook, deceased:

WILLIAM-ST.—The two lots of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the northwesterly corner of William and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 67 and 69 William-st. The buildings are five stories high, with basements and under-cellars, well and substantially built, and covering nearly the entire ground; there are two vaults under sidewalk. No. 67 William-st. is 20 feet and 69 feet on Cedar-st. These premises, at a moderate cost, can be fitted for banking, insurance or other offices. Possession 1st May next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ATLANTIC DOCK STORES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two four-story granite stores and lots, known as Nos. 3 and 41 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The stores are each 38 ft. 4 in. in width by 183 ft. in depth; well and substantially built; in good order, and of great storage capacity.

Maps at office of Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on West-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The two four-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of West-st., 24 feet south of Fulton-st., and known as Nos. 128 and 129 West-st.

WEST-ST.—The lot of land, together with the substantially built five-story brick hotel thereon, situate on the east side of West-st., adjoining the last described buildings on the southerly side, and known as No. 127 West-st.

This property, for investment, is one of the most desirable on the west side, in the vicinity of the Washington Market and in the immediate vicinity of the New-Jersey ferries; there is also a bill to rebuild Washington Market now before the Legislature, and which will in all probability be passed.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY AND A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

13TH-AV.—The lease of 11 lots composing the entire front on 13th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., together with the north one-half of the building in front of said premises. The lease of the north half has 12 years to run from May next, and of the south half 11 years from same time, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each. Annual ground rent $2,200. The fixtures and scales sold with premises.

WEST 43D-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, situate on the north side of West 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, and known as No. 131. The house is 20.6x50 feet, in fine order. Lot 100.5 feet. Possession May 1, 1868.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 143D AND 144TH STS., NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Samuel Dunshee, deceased:

143D-ST.—Seven lots on the southerly side of 143d-st., 475 feet west of the Boulevard, and 144th-st. 2 good two-story and attic frame house and barn on lots Nos. 9 and 10 on above diagram.

Four lots on the northerly side of 143d-st., 475 feet west of the Grand Boulevard. 143d-st. is opened and lighted with gas.

144TH-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 144th-st., 325 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, 105 GRAND-ST., AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., Referee:

GRAND-ST.—The house and lot of land situate on the north side of Grand-st., and 3 feet east of Mercer-st., known as No. 103. Lot 25x100 feet, be the same more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AV. AND 45TH-ST., AT AUCTION:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The four-story brown-stone-front house (Mansard roof) and lot, situate at the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 45th-st., and known as No. 45. The house is 20 feet 6 inches by 80 feet, built for owner's own occupancy, under the direction of Messrs. Rich & Griffiths, Architects, and is in every particular a first-class house. Lot 85 feet in depth.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8,

AT 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 66 Hicks-st., between Orange and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn,

Walnut parlor suits in green reps, oil paintings, walnut, mahogany and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, china, glassware, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 84 and 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

On TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots.

N. B.—Sales of household furniture at the residences of owners when desired.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT COSINS SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, BRONZE CLOCKS AND FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, MONDAY, 6th, TUESDAY, 7th, and WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very elegant invoice of Carrara marble statuary, comprising about 30 pieces; artistic marble and alabaster vases of new and beautiful designs, varying in size from one to six feet in height, suitable for decorating parlors or libraries; Florentine mosaic inlaid tables, pedestals, card-receivers, bronze and marble clocks, groups and figures; Bohemian glass vases, &c. This collection is probably one of the finest ever offered at auction in this City, both for its elegance of designs and artistic finish, having been selected by Messrs. F. Zanoni & Co. in Italy with special regard for the tastes of this country, and is positively the last sale of the season.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF STATEN ISLAND of handsome household furniture, (comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in black walnut, oak, &c.,) valuable horse, wagons, sleigh, harness, &c., owner going to Europe, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock M., at the residence of R. G. Dale, Esq., on the Richmond turnpike, about two miles from Factoryville, adjoining the residence of A. C. Bradley, Esq. The horse is 6 years old, 15½ hands high, fast, sound, gentle and kind in all harness. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 10½ A. M., No. — Bellio-st., third house east of 5th-av., Brooklyn—Fine rosewood 7-octave piano, pear mirrors, parlor suits, paintings, marble-top chamber sets, oak marble-top bureau, extension tables, chairs, hair-stand, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AT YORKVILLE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

On East 79th-st.—The desirable two-story and attic wooden (oak) house and four lots on north side of 74th-st., commencing 70 feet west of 3d-av. The house is in splendid order, and possession may be had 1st of May. Fine large trees on the place. Half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT THE 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR W. KNAPP, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. BROWN of Rockland and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW C. WINFIELD and HALSTED P. FOWLER, bankrupts.—The aforesaid bankrupts hereby give notice of the appointment as assignee of the estates (as well conartnership as individual) of David W. Canfield, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Halsted P. Fowler, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly copartners, under the firm name of D. W. Canfield & Fowler, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

GEORGE H. NUNGIZER, Assignee,
mh24-law3w*Tu* No. 464 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MULLIKEN, WILLIAM SPEIDEN and WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Mulliken, William Speiden and William E. Bartlett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEMAN ORNE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John Sedgwick, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Freeman Orne, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM PERRY, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Perry, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of Poughkeepsie, 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.

ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee,
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt.
ap7-law3w*Tu* Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. BELCHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William K. Belcher, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Musgrove, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 18th day of February, 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh24-law3w*Tu** No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SCOTT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Scott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIZA FRITZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louiza Fritz, of Redhook, in Dutchess County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 4, 1868.

ap7-law3w*Tu* ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. PLUMB, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB ROSENMEYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. VANSAUN and ALBERT VAN SAUN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. AUSTEN, of Staten Island, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW WINZLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. DICKINSON of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. SLADE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firms of C. S. Slade & Co., and Howard, Ney & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Room No. 4, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to be assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held the same time and place.—Dated New-York, the 4th day April, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap7-law3w*Tu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID W. CANFIELD and HALSTED P. FOWLER, bankrupts.—The aforesaid bankrupts hereby give notice of the appointment as assignee of the estates (as well conartnership as individual) of David W. Canfield, of Stamford, Connecticut, and Halsted P. Fowler, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly copartners, under the firm name of D. W. Canfield & Fowler, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 23, 1868.

GEORGE H. NUNGIZER, Assignee,
mh24-law3w*Tu** No. 464 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MULLIKEN, WILLIAM SPEIDEN and WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Mulliken, William Speiden and William E. Bartlett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-law3w*Tu** No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph G. Moody, in the county of Queens, praying that he may be decreed a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh31-law3w*Tu**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. AUSTEN, of Staten Island, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 7, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Mackintire, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh31-law3w*Tu**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. AUSTEN, of Staten Island, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 6, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Mackintire, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh31-law3w*Tu**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph G. Moody, in the county of Queens, praying that he may be decreed a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh31-law3w*Tu**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph G. Moody, in the county of Queens, praying that he may be decreed a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh31-law3w*Tu**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Mackintire, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Mary Barrett, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. C. Sherman, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Mary Scott, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rizl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME and THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. Miss Fanny Herring in six characters.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
ORPHEON CONCERT. by Mr. Jerome Hopkins, assisted by Miss Gertrude Franken, Mr. G. W. Morgan and others.

NOS. 884 AND 9 6 BROADWAY.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Minister BANCROFT is about to enter into negotiations for a Prusso-American commercial treaty.

Admiral FARRAGUT is still at Naples.

The Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to DISRAELI, urging him to sacrifice half of the revenues of the Church establishment to be able to save the remainder.

The charge of the Recorder to the Grand Jury, in the case of the prisoners who were suspected of being implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, was strongly adverse to the captives.

The steamships of the Hamburgh-American line will hereafter carry the United States Mails from Southampton to New-York every Friday.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, with dates to March 26, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

CONGRESS.

Resolutions of the Minnesota, Legislature indorsing the action of Congress on the Impeachment question, were laid before the Senate yesterday and tabled. After some discussion the bill to refund the customs duties paid under protest on a bil imported from France and donated to a Catholic educational institution in Indiana, was agreed to. The amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which authorizes the employment in the navy of 1,250 apprentices and boys, gave rise to considerable debate. Several amendments were discussed, and finally one was adopted fixing the naval force at about what it was before the war, viz.: 7,500 able-bodied seamen, exclusive of apprentices. An amendment was adopted directing that the unexpended balance of the naval appropriation remaining on the 1st of July be carried to the surplus fund. The bill was finally agreed to in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, but no definite action was taken on it when the Senate adjourned.

There was no session of the House yesterday, that body having adjourned to Wednesday.

GENERAL.

Returns from the Connecticut Election indicate that Gov. ENGLISH, Democrat, has been reëlected by about 1,500 majority. The Republicans have secured a majority of the State Legislature. The returns are not yet complete, but the towns to hear from will not change the result indicated in our dispatches.

Partial returns from the election held in Michigan, yesterday, indicate that the new Constitution, containing the negro suffrage clause, has been defeated by from three to four thousand majority. The result on the question of prohibition, which was submitted as a separate proposition, is still in doubt, but the temperance men have hopes of carrying it by a very small majority.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN was before the House and Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, yesterday, and made a statement showing the large sums which would be saved to the Government by the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Gen. MEADE has directed the arrest of all persons who may hereafter print or circulate incendiary documents, and announces that conductors of newspapers will be brought to trial before a military commission for the publication of articles intended or calculated to excite riot and bloodshed. This order is understood to have been provoked by the proceedings of the "Ku-Klux Klan." Gen. SHEPPERD, commanding the sub-district of Alabama, has issued an order of substantially the same nature, and civil and military officers are directed to use the utmost vigilance in detecting the agents of the "Klan."

Orders have been issued from Gen. MEADE'S headquarters for a thorough investigation of the assassination of Col. G. W. ASHBURN, of Columbus, Ga., and the immediate arrest of all parties who may be found to have taken part therein, that they may be brought before a military tribunal for trial and punishment.

Rev. Dr. HERMAN MERRILLS JOHNSON, President of Dickinson College, died on Sunday after a brief illness, at Carlisle, Penn. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy and English Literature in 1850, and, after holding that office for ten years, was appointed President of the institution, with the duties of the Chair of Moral Philosophy. He was a leading divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of mush culture.

A Washington dispatch says that at the earnest request of our Government, Minister ADAMS has consented to remain in his position for the present, although he desires to return home at an early day. The same dispatch says Secretary SEWARD is preparing a reply to Judge BLACK'S letter on the Alta Vela case.

JOHN REEVES, a carpenter, of Terre Haute, Ind., was shot three times and instantly killed by a man named JOHN L. STEVENS, who had formerly been in his employ. A dispute about a board bill was the occasion of the murder.

Hon. HENRY HUBBARD, some years since a prominent Democratic politician in New-Hampshire, has removed to Bedford County, Va.

The court-house, jail, hotel, and seven or eight stores in Wadesboro, N. C., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. All the business portion of the town was destroyed, the loss being over $50,000. None of the losers had insurance on either their buildings or stocks.

JUBAL A. EARLY still waits over the border, but writes to Virginia: "If I have remained absent from our poor suffering country, it has been from no want of sympathy with our unfortunate people. Could I think that my presence would be of any benefit to them, I would not long remain away."

Two days later intelligence from Rio de Janeiro states that Humaita had not been captured, but was being vigorously defended by LOPEZ. The early capitulation of the place, was, however, looked for.

DAY & PRATT'S extensive factory for the manufacture of straw goods, at Franklin, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Six hundred workmen are thus thrown out of employment. The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at $80,000.

Twelve negroes were drowned in the Potomac on Sunday morning off Avandale fishing shore, by the capsizing of a boat during the gale.

Two fishing boats were wrecked outside Goderich harbor, Canada, on Saturday evening, during a heavy gale, and five men were drowned.

An idiotic son of JOSEPH JEWELL, of Warner, N. H., was burned to death in his father's residence yesterday morning.

SAMUEL CRAGIN, of Cambridge, Mass., is on trial for representing that a store which he sold out last year brought in $50,000 annualy, while, it is asserted, it actually fell short one-third that sum.

An audience gathered in Mercantile Hall, at Boston, Saturday evening, having previously purchased tickets to patronize what the printed bills called "a grand complimentary benefit to Mr. GEORGE H. ADAMS, of Barnum's Museum, New-York, by his numerous friends in Boston and vicinity." No entertainment or explanation was given to the audience, who finally dispersed, greatly disgusted.

About fifty men employed by the Boston and Albany Railroad corporation, to load and unload freight at the station in Boston, struck on Saturday last for twenty-five cents per day extra pay. The Company refused.

There was a pigeon-shooting match near Washington on Saturday, in which the Ministers and attaches of a number of the foreign legations participated. England, France, Prussia, Turkey, Italy, and several of the German States were represented, the party being composed of about fifteen gentlemen and fourteen ladies. The first shot was won by the British Minister, Sir EDWARD THORNTON, who brought down three birds successively. Mr. FREEMAN, the Second Secretary of the British Legation, proved the most successful shot, for he succeeded in bringing down all five of his birds, and thereby won the first prize.

United States Marshal ELLMAKER sold at auction in Philadelphia, yesterday, a tract of land, called "Parinership," situate in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, Penn., containing 361 acres and 60 perches, formerly belonging to the New-York and Lehigh Coal Company, but taken in execution and sold as the property of THOMAS HULL. The first bid was $10,000, and the property was finally sold for $130,250.

The Philadelphia ingrain carpet weavers, who are on a strike, demand the same price and measure allowed last Fall, when they were paid from nineteen to twenty-one cents per yard. The price has been reduced from three to six cents, and the breadth of the thumb, they assert, is counted against them in the measurement, which, in a piece of carpeting, makes a difference in favor of the employer of two or three yards. Six shops have agreed to pay the demands of the journeymen, and forty-six refuse. It is stated by the carpet weavers that there are about 2,000 looms in the city, and of this number over 1,200 are now idle.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, on Saturday signed the following three bills, which are laws: The Free Railroad bill, as passed the second time; the bill for Registry of Votes; the bill limiting the liability in damages of Railway Companies, in case of loss of life, to $5,000, and in case of less injury to $3,000.

The Meadville *Republican* learns that Hon. D. A. FINNEY, Member of Congress from the Pennsylvania Twentieth District, is now at Rome, with but little improvement in his health.

Last evening the Chamber of Commerce of this State held its centennial celebration at Irving Hall. The meeting was presided over by Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Chamber, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary; A. A. LOW, GEORGE OPDYKE, JONATHAN STURGIS, J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN and S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Yesterday morning the April Term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced by Recorder HACKETT. JEREMIAH HARTIGAN, who at the previous term pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was discharged upon paying a fine of six cents. Five other prisoners were arraigned for trial and convicted, four for grand larceny and one for felonious assault. One was discharged under suspended judgment, and the others were sentenced to the State Prison.

The New-York Annual Conference met yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Bishop CLARK presided at both sessions. A large number of ladies were in attendance. A resolution was passed beseeching the State Assembly to suppress obscene publications in this City. It was decided that the next annual gathering would be held at Sing Sing. In the evening the Church Extension Society held a meeting in the Second-avenue Methodist Church.

At the meeting of the Board of Audit, yesterday, decisions were announced in regard to a number of claims against the City and County. Among those allowed was that of INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co. for $14,793, and among those disallowed was that of JOSEPH G. and I. EDGE for $10,583 33. The rest were claims for small amounts.

In the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, yesterday, the case of T. C. CALLICOTT was postponed, by agreement of counsel, till Thursday next, when it will be brought before Judge NELSON, and the day for the commencement of the trial will be appointed.

Mr. HENRY HEINS, recently a receiver of money and car-starter in the employ of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company, brought an action for defamation of character against Mr. JOHN GREEN, the President of the Road. The case was tried yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge JONES. The jury rendered a verdict of six cents damages for the plaintiff.

The case of FISK, BELDEN & Co., *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, came up yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court on an appeal which has been taken from an order of Judge CARDOZO denying the motion to remove the cases from this Court to the United States Circuit. The argument will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Both Boards of the New-York Common Council were in session yesterday. The Aldermen adjourned without transacting any important business. The Councilmen adopted a resolution appointing Sept. 1, 1869, the day for commencing the work of extending Church-street. Resolutions to increase the salaries of the employes of the Common Council, and to renumber the streets on the Philadelphia plan, were laid over.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday considered a minority report opposing the projected appropriation for the East River Bridge, and adjourned without taking final action upon it.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of New-York, held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. ROGERS read a paper showing that a population extending over a wider area was not more liable to sickness than the inhabitants of a thickly-populated district.

Cotton was dull, lower and irregular, yesterday. Flour was more freely offered, and purchased at a shade easier prices. Wheat, Oats and Hog Products were in better request and firmer. Corn was depressed and cheaper, on a moderate trade. Other articles were essentially unchanged. Rather heavier freight engagements were reported for Liverpool.

The prices of beef cattle are maintained with unusual firmness, at high prices. Yesterday was the great market day at the National Drove Yards, One Hundreth-street. The supply of marketable bullocks was not equal to the requirements of the trade. Consequently sellers fixed their prices high and found but little trouble in making ready sales at 19c. @20c. per pound, .net weight, for the best animals. Stock of only ordinary quality brought 15c.@17c. per pound, net weight. The market was strong, with a light supply for the week. Trade in sheep is moderate, with little change in prices. Common to fair lots sell for 6c.@8c. per pound, live weight; fair to good sheep, 8c.@8¾c. per pound; prime to extra, 9c.@10c. per pound, live weight. Prices of swine have fluctuated but little during the past week. Heavy, prime corn-fed hogs, 9c.@9¼c. per pound, live weight; fair to good, 8¾c.@9¼c.; common and rough swine, 8c.@8¼c. per pound, live weight. There is no improvement in prices of milch cows and veal calves.

Connecticut Gone Democratic.

The State election in Connecticut yesterday resulted in the reëlection of Gov. ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate, by a slightly increased majority from that of last year. Both branches of the Legislature are, however, largely Republican, which secures the election of a Republican United States Senator, to succeed Hon. JAMES DIXON, whose term of office expires next March.

Political Murders in the South.

One of the worst symptoms of Southern affairs is the murder of Mr. ASHBURN, at Columbus, Ga., of which we copied yesterday an account from the *Enquirer* of that place. There seems to be little doubt that the motive of the murder was political. Mr. ASHBURN was an active and influential member of the Radical Party, and had done a good deal toward organizing the negroes of that section for political purposes. According to the statements thus far received, a gang of ten or fifteen men, disguised, masked and armed, called at his house in the evening, forced an entrance and shot him in his bedroom. They made their escape without any one of them being identified.

Mr. ASHBURN seems to have been murdered on account of the political action he has taken on the side of the negroes. The motive of the act is not confined to that special locality, nor to the individuals who perpetrated this particular crime. It extends throughout the Southern States, and influences to a greater or less extent the mass of their white population. The action in this case seems to have been deliberate and concerted; and there is abundant reason for supposing that it may and will be repeated, more or less generally, throughout the Southern States. In this view of the case, the occurrence seems to us one of very great importance.

It seems like the precursor of the "war of races" in the Southern States, of which we have heard so much during the last two or three years. Such a war seems so utterly irrational, so thoroughly fatal to the best interests of both races, and so certain to involve the whole South in the most dreadful disasters which can overtake any society, that it is very hard to believe in the possibility of its advent. It certainly will not come in the form of an open war. It is much more likely to do its work through secret conspiracies,—by private assassination and murder,—than by any open war for which any class of men can be held responsible.

The Philadelphia *Press*, naturally enough, sees nothing in this startling incident but a fresh argument for convicting President JOHNSON. "When we recollect," it says, "that these fiendish crimes are the direct result of ANDREW JOHNSON'S heaven-offending and law-defying usurpations, may we not cry out in agony of spirit; 'Lord! Lord! Oh Lord! how long must thy people wait to be rescued?" Certainly we may. Col. FORNEY in his "agony of spirit" may "cry out" anything that occurs to him as most likely to serve his own interests in this emergency. But the country is more directly interested in knowing what policy is most likely to avert the disasters threatened and foreshadowed by this occurrence, than in anything else connected with it. Congress, we trust, will take this view of it. It is possible that "ANDREW JOHNSON'S heaven-offending and law-defying usurpations" may have occasioned this atrocious murder, and that his removal from office may at once put an end to all danger from this source. If this should prove to be the case,—if, upon due investigation of the facts, Congress should feel warranted in coming to this conclusion,—then certainly one very strong reason will have been added to those already relied upon to justify the President's removal.

But it can do the country no good to deal in illusions on the subject. The Southern whites show signs of the most profound and intense hostility to the idea of negro supremacy. That hostility threatens to break out in acts of concerted murder and assassination, —directed, first, against those whites who side with the blacks in this contest, and next against the blacks themselves. If that hostility can best be turned aside by the deposition of President JOHNSON, that fact will be a strong argument in favor of that result. But if other means will prove more efficacious, it certainly is not beneath the dignity of Congress to give them due attention.

The remedy that occurs as most prompt and effective will, of course, be the military one. Strengthen the army in the Southern States; —increase the authority of the military commanders;—suspend the *habeas corpus*;—try all such offenders by drum-head court-martial; and *crush out*, by these means, the hostility of the Southern whites to the political domination of those who were lately their negro slaves. This plan has the advantage of having been tried more than once already in the history of the world. It has been tried in Poland, in Hungary and in Ireland; and it ought not to be difficult now for intelligent men to draw the inference which these precedents warrant.

The Saving of Life at Sea.

Just one year ago a Commission appointed by the Treasury Department was appointed to investigate the merits of all life-saving inventions, and particularly those which pertained to marine affairs. It was organized soon after the fearful sacrifice of life by the foundering of the steamship *Evening Star*, with the hope of providing means for preventing the recurrence of so great a calamity. This Commission, nine in number, was composed of Capt. MEW, of the Treasury Department, as President, and the remainder gentlemen occupying Government offices, as inspectors of steamboats and engineers, whose training and practical experience was supposed to fit them to act as judges in so important a matter. During their protracted sessions in this City they examined no less than three hundred and seventy life-saving devices.

The result of their extended investigations is now before us in a pamphlet which has recently been presented to Congress. It strikes us as being incomplete and in every respect far from satisfactory. In it we have the description only of sixty-eight of these devices—about one-sixth of the entire number which were thoroughly examined by the Commission. By way of explanation for this meagre report, the Commissioners tell us that many of the devices were ruled out of consideration as "not being germane to the purposes in view, although of unquestioned merit." The question naturally presents itself, if these inventions were foreign to the purpose of the investigation why were inventors permitted to haunt the room of the Commission under the expectation that their appliances would receive at least official notice. Again, the report says, that "other devices were withdrawn before the Commission had proper time to examine them thoroughly?" Why were they withdrawn? Was it because inventors were dissatisfied with the fairness of the proceedings? It could not have been for lack of time to bring them before the Commission, as that body remained in session until they had exhausted the whole catalogue of inventions and apparatus. The report further says "that others were passed because the Committee was without means of testing them." Why was this? Was it not the duty of the Commission to have supplied the requisite facilities? And where is the record of the devices the Commission failed to test?

The public at the time of these investigations was deeply interested in the subject under consideration, watching closely the reports of the labors of the Commission as they appeared in the daily papers. Surely it is due to the public after waiting a year for an official account of these proceedings, to have a comprehensive one, and not the meagre details of one-sixth of the inventions which were submitted to be passed upon.

The visit of this Commission to New-York no doubt cost a large sum of money—how much we would be pleased to know, that we might estimate the cost of the unsatisfactory document which is the sum of the labors of the Commission.

The report, notwithstanding its incompleteness and consequent unfairness, may serve at least a useful purpose. It will again bring to the attention of Congress a matter of high importance—the necessity of compelling passenger vessels to provide the best life-saving apparatus which inventive genius has thus far supplied. Whether Congress will be materially aided in such an object by this report of the Treasury Commission we, however, take the liberty of doubting.

Significance of the Irish Church Debate.

The resolutions adopted by the House of Commons, virtually pledging it to the abolition of the Irish Episcopal Church as a State establishment, derive much of their significance from the general tone of the recent debates. The vote to disestablish the Church would be sufficiently remarkable if it indicated no more than a determination to remove an intolerable grievance. Simply as a concession to the national sense of justice—as the overthrow of an ecclesiastical domination which fostered arrogance in the minority, and imposed on the majority the badge of insult and oppression—it would be eminently satisfactory. We should see in it a tribute to the principle of religious equality, and an evidence of advancing opinion in the mind of the English Liberal Party.

But the ground on which the advocacy of the resolutions mainly rested implies much more than this. It indicates a purpose to employ the powers of Parliament in dispensing substantial justice to Ireland, and in eradicating disaffection by destroying the wrongs which explain and justify it. The tearing down of Episcopal supremacy appears, then, not as an isolated measure, the beginning and end of reform, but as the initiation of a policy predicated on the fact of Irish discontent, and designed to promote the peace and prosperity of the now distracted island. Mr. BRIGHT struck this, the key-note of the debate, and admirably was it maintained by the liberal speakers who succeeded him. To this circumstance, we presume, may be attributed the remarkable absence of bitterness and the unusual breadth which on the liberal side characterized the discussion. Entreaties for mutual forbearance took the place of the usual invective; appeals, ordinarily confined to party motives and considerations, were urged with direct reference to the wants and interests of the Empire. Mr. GLADSTONE struck the same chord and revealed the same purpose when he so far accepted Mr. BRIGHT'S plan of land reform as to declare that the acquisition of ecclesiastical estates by the Government will afford an opportunity for testing the working of the principle. A vast stride, therefore, has been taken by the Reform Party, of which the disestablishment of the Church is but a single illustration. The Irish question in its fullness has evidently obtained the mastery; and with the return of the Liberals to power may be looked for the gradual development of a policy constructed with a due regard for the rights and feelings of the people of Ireland, and for the first time in history recognizing justice as the chief corner-stone of their Government.

Not less remarkable is the bearing of the debate upon the general question of ecclesiastical establishments. Accustomed as we are to the working of voluntaryism, the mighty energy it develops, and its demonstrated capacity to satisfy the spiritual needs of a continent, we are scarcely able to appreciate the close connection which has existed in the minds of British statesmen between the Church as the creature and ally of the State, and the Church as an organized agency for the maintenance of religious truth. What to us would seem a mere political convenience has in England been considered a necessity, common alike to religion and the State. When the Eighth HENRY, for reasons not over-virtuous, espoused the cause of the Reformation, he took unto himself the title of "Defender of the Faith," and the phrase has been handed down as one of the symbols of the monarchy, and one of the sources of its power. The genuine Tory interpretation of loyalty assumes the abiding partnership of the Crown and the Church as a divinely-ordained affair; as Mr. DISRAELI well remembered when in Friday night's peroration he declared that the Crown will be imperiled if Irish episcopacy be made to stand upon its own legs. In the Tory mind Church and State are inseparable; the reform that shall sweep away the one will precipitate the other into anarchy. Until a comparatively recent period this idea was all but universal among the masses of the English people. Everybody not a "dissenter" was, by implication, a supporter of the Church of England; a circumstance which WILLIAM HOWITT, in his *History of Priestcraft*, exemplified with a pungency from which after-dinner glorifiers of Church and State never fully recovered.

Another order of believers in Church establishments has hitherto numbered Mr. GLADSTONE among his disciples. Dr. CHALMERS was one of its most illustrious expounders. The alliance of Church and State was upheld on the ground that the Church should be fortified by the authority of the State, while the State should give expression to its conscience by making the true religion its own. Voluntaryism, which makes the State "soulless," has been, in the judgment of these men, little if any better than the French system, which patronizes religion without reference to orthodox considerations. Between the Presbyterian CHALMERS and the High-Church GLADSTONE there could be, of course, no intimate sympathy. But on the question of Church establishments in the abstract, the two schools have been agreed. They have maintained the general desirableness of connecting Church and State as an advantage, if not a necessity to both.

The passage of Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolutions proves, however, that upon the question of Church Establishments a very marked change has occurred in British opinion. The House of Commons has in effect indorsed the voluntary principle. It has declared that the Sovereign shall no longer be the figure-head of Protestantism in Ireland. It has said that in that part of the Empire, at least, an endowed priesthood is not essential to the promulgation of religious truth or to the safety of the Crown. It has affirmed the wrong and the inexpediency of investing one Church with privileges which are withheld from others. And it has put on record its resolve to carry out the voluntary principle—the principle of absolute religious equality—as a measure of righteousness and peace. True, all these declarations and purposes meanwhile apply solely to Ireland. They originate, no doubt, in the conviction that in that country an established Protestant Church is in itself an outrage and a fruitful source of difficulty and discontent. But the settlement involves a principle which cannot always be restricted to Ireland. It will gradually permeate English public opinion; will find its way into English politics, and in due time will touch the authority of Canterbury, and make religious equality a fixed feature of British policy. Only time is needed to finish the revolution thus suddenly begun. It is difficult to believe, indeed, that the Liberal Party of England has closed its eyes to this more than possible result. Mr. COLERIDGE'S speech showed that he and the class of thinkers for whom he speaks contemplate it without apprehension. He sees Episcopacy prosperous in the United States and in Canada, free from all connection with the State, and he insists that that connection is nowhere indispensable to the welfare of religion. In this acknowledgment of voluntaryism as a principle, we trace one of the most significant developments of the late debates.

MINOR TOPICS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is opposing GRANT'S Presidental pretensions because he "parades his drunkenness in the streets of Washington;" and we find him opposed in another quarter on the ground that he was once a slaveholder, owning two negroes in Missouri, it is said, at the opening of the war. Rev. Mr. FULTON, of Boston, got a hard hit at him, without mentioning his name, in a sermon he has just delivered on Impeachment, when he said that "it was unsafe to touch any man who had ever dealt in human flesh." Now, if any other Bostonian is possessed of any other reason for opposing GRANT, or knows of any other horrible moral delinquencies of which he has been guilty, we hope he will bring them out at once, in order to make the vote for GRANT as nearly unanimous as possible.

A correspondent reminds us that by a law of the State the owners of property on every street pay the whole expense of paving it, and that it is this consideration which leads Mayor HOFFMAN to follow their wishes in regard to the kind of pavement that shall be put down. If the cost of paving the streets, like that of sweeping them, or of building a new Court-house, or of publishing the *Manual* or the *Transcript*, fell upon the City at large, the case would be different. So far as the MAYOR'S action is involved, this is undoubtedly true. We have not meant in what we have said on the subject, to censure the course he has deemed it his duty to take, and the principle which he asserts in support of his action seems just and proper. The wrong is embodied in the law itself, over which, of course, the Mayor has no control. The public at large, certainly has quite as much interest in paving the streets as in sweeping them; yet if the whole expense is put upon the owners in the one case, why should it not be in the other also? In very many of the streets, moreover, the interest of the owners of property is not identical with that of the residents. As they do not reside on those streets themselves, they care nothing about the quiet and comfort of a wooden pavement, and naturally favor the one which will cost them least. Like most things connected with our City Government, the whole matter of street pavement seems to be without any proper system.

Our neighbor the *Sun*, probably from ignorance of the facts rather than from any intention of injustice, makes a most unfair attack upon Mr. GLENN, the late denouncer of bribery in the Assembly. It rehearses the main facts, that Mr. GLENN threw out his accusations and suddenly departed, leaving the Committee no means of investigation into his charges, and gives credence to the rumor that he was probably bought off. Mr. GLENN is an old man, weak in body and not especially strong in mind, but honest to the core. Having been offered bribes, without consultation with any one he indignantly denounced the thing in gross and in detail from his seat in the Assembly—fearlessly, because he was ignorant of how many younger and stronger men he was interfering with. And the simple truth is, that the old gentleman was so set upon, badgered, taunted, scolded, upbraided, scorned, sneered at and argued with, that he was completely broken down, begged to be allowed to depart in peace, and was finally let go in sheer pity by the hornets he had unwittingly aroused. This may not be a flattering picture of the New-York Legislature, but it is a true one; and much more just than the further abuse of an old man who has been foolish enough to stay honest, and to get angry because others did not follow his example.

We hardly know whether to put the abstinence of the House from its time-honored luxury of speech-making, among the good or the bad results of impeachment. To some members, however, it must be a great cross. The House deliberately profess to take a vacation while the Senate, as a Court, is adjourned; and, in a similar spirit, when Mr. KERR originally proposed that during the trial the House meet for the purpose of making speeches, but transact no legislative business, his motion was disagreed to. This sudden distaste for general eloquence is ominous for American oratory.

We understand that it is proposed to insert the sum of $2,500,000 in the City Tax Levy for the continuation of work on the County Court-house. The last appropriation, we believe, was of $400,000 to *complete* it. The original appropriation was of $1,000,000, and Mayor OPDYKE refused to sign it without a provision that this should be the whole sum required. Over four millions have been already appropriated, and it is now proposed to get two and a half more from the Legislature.

The *Tribune* says "the name Ku-Klux is said to be derived from the noise of the cocking of a rifle, and is significant of shooting at sight." The man who drew that name from the click of the hammer of a rifle must have had a fine and accurate imagination. Is the *Tribune* sure the name is not derived from the clucking of a hen, and significant of matronly satisfaction over the condition of her brood? It sounds much more like it. We wonder the *Tribune* did not recognize the sound at once.

We published a day or two since a letter from Mr. W. F. HUMPHREYS in regard to the claims of the "New-York Juvenile Guardian Society" upon the patronage and charity of the public. He stated a good many reasons which had led him, after a careful personal investigation, to doubt whether that Society was doing an amount of good at all commensurate to the liberal donations it had received from the State and from individuals. We publish in another column letters from the Secretary and Treasurer of this Society, in reply to this statement of Mr. HUMPHREYS. How far the explanations of those gentlemen are satisfactory the public will judge for themselves. Mr. HUMPHREYS is commended to us as a gentleman of character, in every way worthy of credit.

An association of literary and artistic ladies has been formed in this City for the purpose of securing to its members the pleasures and advantages enjoyed by gentlemen in their Clubs. Understanding that some difficulty is experienced in deciding on a name for the association, we humbly, and we trust with a proper sense of our presumption, venture to suggest *The Petico(a)terie*, as neat, appropriate and descriptive.

Mr. GLENN'S example shows that no man who has not the constitution of an ox, and the hide of a rhinoceros, should venture to hint at bribery and corruption in the Albany Legislature. It is as much as his life is worth,—especially if he knows anything on the subject. Mr. GLENN, after his straightforward and unmistakable statements, was absolutely driven out of Albany by the swarm of hornets he had disturbed; and now the leading organs of both parties are dealing blows, that could only be prompted by indignant virtue, on his devoted head. This is one illustration of the beauties of the law for excluding testimony in such cases, which all parties in the Legislature combine to maintain on the statute book.

A fortnight ago, a cable telegram from Florence announced that "GARIBALDI had declined an appointment which was offered to him by Secretary SEWARD." This queer dispatch provoked some wondering comment at the time, but the mail news by the *Hansa* now gives a satisfactory explanation. GARIBALDI writes to Minister MARSH that he "hears Mr. SEWARD has done me the honor to include my name among the agents of the Government of the Great Republic." And as he never acted in that capacity he asks to have his name removed. Without doubt this matter refers to the diplomatic list which the Secretary of State some time ago made public, containing the names of twenty or thirty persons who might be presumed to have claims as agents for service rendered to the country in Europe, of one sort or another. So much for the "appointment offered and declined."

Publicity gives a remarkable zest to the notions and doings of most people. Sergt. BATES and other pedestrians know that the eyes of thirty millions, and as many ages—of young and old—are upon them, and this "puts life and mettle in their heels." The express messengers in the West have also taken up a good thing, and they are "exploiting" it for the general amusement. They carry about with them a *hen*, sending her on, from station to station; and, when last heard from, poor Partlet was at St. Paul's, in Minnesota. It is not said she has much hilarity of her own, but she certainly causes a good deal in others, and in this way deserves well of the public. Since the time of the Roman augurs, perhaps, there was never a hen treated with such distinction. She is coming North-about to this City; and, as New-York is in want of some new sensation—nine days and more are gone, since the Erie skedaddle—she shall have a welcome; and, perhaps, Sergt. BATES may reach us about the same time.

A writer in *Frazer's Magazine* for March, discussing the differences between England and the United States, argues that "the two wings" as it complacently calls them, "of the same race" should think of something else beside carrying on an agitating controversy, and that each party should choose a few jurists or statesmen to meet as arbiters and make an amicable and fair decision. The article is chiefly noticeable as it expresses the general feeling in England—outside a certain class of politicians and literary men—that the Americans had some cause to complain of the British Government. This feeling is also manifested in the action of the Cobden Club of London, which has offered a prize for the best way of improving the commercial and political relations between the people of England and this country. The best way of doing this would be to settle the claims of our shipowners and have done with them. The English Foreign Secretary may win that Cobden prize with a few strokes of his pen—the only strokes that should ever pass between two nations that stand so dreadfully vulnerable, on either side, to any actual inroad of war.

The Government of NAPOLEON III. has resolved to accept the responsibility of the two loans made to the unlucky MAXIMILIAN of Hapsburg by the French capitalists, who relied on the understood guaranty of their Emperor. An addition has been made to the French national debt for the payment of 3,000,000 of francs annually, to secure the interest of those loans. It was rather confidently predicted that the French Government would repudiate in this case. But that piece of self-confident audacity, suitable in some sort to the rough-and-ready resources of a sovereign State in this hemisphere, was beyond the daring of NAPOLEON III. at any time, and especially at such a moment of national discontent. The outcry of the money-lenders would be worse than that of the conscripts, and make another demonstrative pamphlet necessary. The interest of the money will satisfy the former, and the principal will go to the debit of the good people at large—in the usual easy way.

There is a way of "fighting fire" on a prairie, and another way of doing the same thing in a city. Capt. BYRNE, of the Buffalo Police, and about forty of his men, were lately employed in trying to put a stop to the fire-raisings that have been alarming the people of that place. They waited and watched and prowled about in the dark hours, dressed like civilians, till they were in several cases taken for the real incendiaries, and once or twice fired at. At last they scraped up a good many facts which they put together with much sagacity, and in the end arrested a German, named NICHOLAS SMITH, who confessed that he was one of the fire-raisers, and implicated about a score of other vagabonds. Many of these will probably be arrested and punished. It is a great pity that, in all great cities, there is not a police for the prevention as well as the punishment of crime. A refuge for idlers, with an employment office attached, would be of more service to any community than two criminal courts, with all their paraphernalia of retributive infliction.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Lacoste's Reading.

In our notice, on Sunday morning, of Miss LACOSTE'S recital *memoriter* of the entire tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," nothing could have been further from our intention than to underrate the magnitude of the undertaking or the complete success of the performance. We may have overstated the weariness to the lady, as well as her hearers, that seems to us inseparable from such a performance; but we should be sorry to have seemed insensible to its ability, and still more so to have done anything calculated to disparage unduly its interest and attractiveness. We understand it is to be repeated hereafter, and trust a large portion of the public will embrace the opportunity to form their own opinion of its merit.

Shakespeare Reading To-night.

Prof. R. R. RAYMOND will read SHAKESPEARE'S *Merchant of Venice* this evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Plymouth Young Men's Association. The entertainment will be of the highest character.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—A Veto Message—City Railroad Matters Postponed—Lobby Influence.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, April 6.

The Senate only held a session of a few moments, at which a message was received from the Governor vetoing the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad bill.

The City railroad matters went over without date, but they are first on the preferred calendar and may come up at any time.

The Senate lobby was full this evening of the wealth and influence of Broadway, the Stewarts, Astors, Vanderpools, Lennoxes and Jaffrays.

Length of the Session of the Legislature—Bills Signed by the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 6, 1868.

Only the Assembly was in session to-day, and that was rather a kind of mutual consent than a legislative assembly.

The entire session was passed in Committee of the Whole, ordering to a third reading little bits of things that there was nothing in, and that, beyond one or two, nobody cared anything about.

In this way,—in this devil-may-care way, as I may say,—a goodly quantity of nonentities were got rid of, cleaning the decks for the big guns that are in the background.

The Senate appointed a meeting for to-night, to hear the merits of BROWN'S Underground and VANDENBURGH'S Underground and the Arcade bills. But as both the political parties hold a caucus to-night to select a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, I do not believe that railroads will be much considered.

I have had an impression—(please henceforward call it a delusion)—that we were to have a short session—a session closing inside of the hundred days. I have recovered from that phantasy on understanding that the Attorney-General stands ready to give an opinion that an impeachment of a State officer being pending, the

ing following a great war duty, and prudence alike demands that it shall not be disregarded. A contracted large debt is dangerous to our social and republican institutions. Our best care, therefore, should be to ascertain how the volume of debt can be diminished, and guard against its extension how the pressure of taxation can be reduced and retrenchment made more rigid and systematic. These questions come home to every household. It seems to me that it is our plain duty to go no further in expenditure than is required for the economical administration of Government, and the protection of those interests which are inseparably connected with the general welfare and security. The public works of the State must be maintained at all times, and but few will be found to oppose moderate aid to meritorious corporate enterprises when the public condition will permit. I entertain a firm conviction that if the case could be submitted to the people, the views I have advanced as touching the case before us, would meet very general approval.

Trusting that they will receive the concurrence of the Legislature, I respectfully return the bill for your further consideration.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

The message was tabled on motion of Mr. HALL, and the Senate adjourned.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Gov. English, Democrat, Re-elected by About 1,500 Majority—A Republican Legislature Secured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 6.

Although the returns from the entire State have not been received up to this hour, (midnight,) sufficient are at hand to determine the fact that Gov. ENGLISH, Dem., has been reElected. His majority will be, judging from present indications, not far from 1,500. The vote in ninety-one cities and towns stand as follows: JEWELL, 15,821; ENGLISH, 18,025. Other towns yet to hear from will not, it is believed, materially alter these figures—certainly not change the result.

Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican, which will insure the selection of a Republican United States Senator in place of Senator DIXON, Democrat, whose term of office will expire in March next.

Hartford gave ENGLISH 630 majority, a Democratic gain of 160 over last year. Twenty-six towns in Hartford County give ENGLISH 467 majority.

New-London shows a slight Republican gain, and Litchfield County will doubtless do the same.

The Vote by Counties—The Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., MONDAY, April 6.

The following is the vote by counties in all but nine towns:

HARTFORD COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	9,178 | English.....	9,737
TOLLAND COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	1,790 | English.....	1,294
NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	8,792 | English.....	11,410
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	4,332 | English.....	4,903
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	4,036 | English.....	4,286
WINDHAM COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	3,951 | English.....	2,462
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
Jewell.....	3,350 | English.....	3,168
NEW-LONDON.		
Jewell.....	4,754 | English.....	4,216
Total—Jewell..40,183	Total—English.41,486	

ENGLISH's majority is 1,303, with nine towns to hear from, which will increase it to 1,500.

The Senate will stand 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. The House will be Republican by 30 to 40 majority.

Associated Press Dispatches.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 6.

ENGLISH has 630 majority in Hartford, a gain of 160 over last year. Twenty-five towns in Hartford County give ENGLISH 6,540, JEWELL 6,239.

ALBERT AUSTIN, Republican, is elected in the Second District; NATHANIEL STEVENS, Democrat, in the First, and CHARLES C. HUBBARD, Democrat, in the Eighteenth District. JEWELL is probably defeated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 6.

One hundred and thirty-six towns give ENGLISH 4,733 majority. The forty towns to hear from gave ENGLISH 298 majority last year.

The Senate will stand twelve Republicans and nine Democrats. The First District is yet in doubt. The Republican majority in the House will be about twenty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 6.

With thirty towns yet to hear from, ENGLISH's gain so far is 28. His majority will be about 1,000. The Legislature will be Republican.

MICHIGAN.

The Election in the State—The New Constitution Rejected.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, April 6.

The election returns coming in clearly indicate the defeat of the new Constitution. It cannot yet be judged how the vote on prohibition has gone. Negro suffrage is embodied in the new Constitution. The only separate articles submitted are prohibition and the question of annual or biennial sessions of the Legislature.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Monday, April 6—9 P. M.

Twenty-five towns heard from, give 2,162 majority against the Constitution, and seventeen towns give 184 majority for prohibition.

THIRD DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Monday, April 6—10 P. M.

Election returns received from fifty towns, give 3,005 majority against the Constitution. The result on prohibition, as far as heard from, is a majority for it of 181. This will be greatly overbalanced by the vote of Detroit; but the temperance men are hopeful.

DETROIT, Monday, April 6—Midnight.

Returns from 100 towns give 10,653 votes against the Constitution. The vote on prohibition will be quite close, and it is impossible to tell to-night what the result will be.

The municipal elections throughout the State show no special change from last year.

COMPLETE RETURNS FROM DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, April 6.

Complete election returns for the City of Detroit give for the Constitution, 2,453; against, 5,892, only one ward giving a majority for it. For Prohibition, 1,534; against, 6,567; and for annual sessions, 755; against, 6,672.

At this hour, 10:30 P. M., returns from seventy towns, including Detroit, show a majority of 8,156 against the Constitution. The vote on Prohibition outside Detroit is about equal. It is thought returns from the rural districts will overcome the 5,000 majority given against the measure in Detroit.

OHIO

Municipal Elections in the State.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, April 6—11 P. M.

The City election passed off quietly to-day. The vote was light. The nominations were for Judge of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Police Court, City Commissioners, Trustees of the Water Works, Wharf Master, Director of the City Infirmary, and one member of the Council from each Ward. The contest was close. Full returns are not yet in. The Republicans claim to have elected their whole ticket, while the Democrats claim the election of two of their candidates and a gain of four or five Councilmen. There were three tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic and Workingmen's.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, April 6—11:30 P.M.

Nearly complete returns from wards indicate that the Democrats have elected their entire ticket, with the exception of Clerk of the Police Court and Director of the City Infirmary. The Council will be Republican by a small majority.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, April 6.

The Republican majority on the city ticket is 273, a loss since October of 116 votes. The City Council will stand ten Republicans and six Democrats.

DAYTON, Ohio, Monday, April 6.

The Republican city ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 300.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool March 25 and Queenstown March 26, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with two days' later advices than were at hand by the steamship *Hansa*.

The Government education scheme was introduced to the House of Lords on the evening of the 24th, by the Duke of Marlborough, who made a long speech upon the measure; but EARL GRANVILLE, who followed him, expressed himself contented to wait for the full discussion which would, of course, arise upon the second reading. The measure, he said, was not founded upon such a basis of liberality as would answer the expectations of the country.

Prince ARTHUR, the third son of Queen VICTORIA, was about to make a tour in Italy and the East.

In the French Corps Legislatif, March 25, the debate upon the Public Meeting bill was resumed. After article 9 had been voted the House adopted the entire bill by 209 votes to 22. The orders of the day being thus finished, the Chamber adjourned on the motion of the President.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, March 26, Gen. MENABREA, replying to an interpellation of Signor RICARDI, stated that Government had determined to send the frigate *Clotilde* to Japan for the protection of Italian commerce.

When Cardinal BONAPARTE received the Cardinal's hat, with a complimentary message from the Pope, he made the following reply: "I pray you, Monsignore, to tell the Holy Father that I thank him deeply for bestowing on me that emblem of a dignity of which I consider myself so little worthy, and that I have only accepted it because I knew that his Holiness, in conferring it on me wished to give a mark of his paternal feeling to the nation which is the eldest daughter of the Church, and to her glorious sovereign. I will endeavor to show myself more and more devoted to the Church, and to the welfare of souls, so that this hat may, when placed on my tomb, cover the remains of one of the elect."

It was semi-officially stated that the Prussian Government had addressed a circular to its representatives abroad in reference to the recent visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Berlin. It was added that this was not an universal step, but in conformity with the diplomatic custom that when distinguished personages visit a foreign court the Government should explain the visit by a circular to its diplomatic representatives. In the present instance the circular expressly stated that Prince NAPOLEON had no political mission.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Recent Riots in Bordeaux—Fruits of the New Army Bill.

Paris (March 28) Correspondence of the London Herald.

It is not easy to make out who is to blame for the Bordeaux disturbances, as party spirit runs very high in the city, and while the Opposition prints lay responsibility on the indiscreet zeal of the police, the Government organs throw the onus on the mob and their leaders. Setting aside the question of who's to blame, there can be no doubt of the fact, for which we now have the concurrent testimony of both parties, that the disturbances were far more serious than the earlier accounts led us to suspect, and that they were marked by outrages and violence from which the Toulouse disturbances were wholly free. According to the *Journal de Bordeaux*, (official,) in the course of Saturday morning, (March 21,) a band of about 150 individuals went about the streets shouting the "Marseillaise." A first attempt of the police to disperse these brawlers was successful; but the crowd, swelled by a number of *gamins*, formed again in the rear of the police, a red flag tied to a broomstick doing duty for a banner, and recommenced their processional tour through the streets, varying the "Marseillaise" with shouts of "Vive la Republique." In the Rue de la Tresoreire, a Commissary of Police, M. SORLING, who was on his way home from the *conseil de revision*, which had been examining and passing recruits for the Mobile Guard, fell in with the mob. He was in full uniform, and addressing the crowd, recommended them to go home quietly, but he was immediately set upon by the rioters. A blow from a stick cut his face open and knocked two of his teeth out; he was then pulled down and severely ill-used. A grocer, who witnessed this ruffianly outrage from his shop, seized a stick, and rushing at the mob, succeeded in extricating the Commissary of Police, but was himself roughly handled; his name is LAVIGNE. Fortunately for him and the Commissary, a strong Police force came up just then, and after a short encounter, the mob took to flight, pursued by the Sergents de Ville, who captured fourteen of the rioters. This took place in the morning. In the afternoon the disturbances recommenced, and according to both the *Journal de Bordeaux* (semi-official) and the *Gironde* (Opposition) were very serious. At 2 o'clock the principal thoroughfares of the town—Aliées de Tourny, the Place de la Comedie and the Cours du 30 Juillet—were thronged by a large crowd in a state of great excitement. The Council of Revision was assembled at the Town Hall, close by, under the presidency of the Prefect; a large number of sergents de ville and the fire brigade (in the provinces the firemen form part of the National Guard, and are armed with swords and muskets) were stationed round the building. There were also a good many recruits for the Guard Mobile, and a considerable number of people looking on out of sheer curiosity. At about 2:15 a procession debouched from the Place de la Comedie, and formed close to the public library. One of the men hoisted on a stick a kind of flag, bearing this inscription, "*Tant que St. Nicholas et St. Michel sera la Garde Mobile ne se rendra.*" (So long as St. Michael and St. Nicholas exist we won't serve in the Mobile Guard.) It is requisite to state for those who don't know Bordeaux, that St. Nicholas is one of the suburbs of the City, and St. Michael another. Thereon the head Commissary of Police, M. LORDEREAU, with several sergeants de ville at his back, made his appearance, and marching boldly up to the crowd, seized the man with the flag. A smart encounter took place, but of course each party charges the other with having struck the first blow. The *melée* did not last long. All of a sudden the crowd scurried off in every direction, pursued by policemen with heavy sticks, others with drawn swords, and a detachment of gendarmes, with bayonets fixed, and their muskets at the charge. There was a moment of intense panic—shops shutting—the windows filled with scared faces. It does not appear that anybody was killed, but several persons, both military and civilians, were seriously wounded. For two hours the greatest confusion prevailed; the military were called out, and the Lancers, according to one account, had to charge. Another version says they "executed manœuvres" to clear the streets. But the crowd dispersed at one place, reformed in another. At 4 o'clock the Commissary of Police came out without arms and harangued the mob, and whether his oratory was persuasive or the rioters were getting tired, I cannot discover from the various accounts, but the shopkeepers gradually began taking down their shutters, and Bordeaux resumed its habitual aspect. At about 6 another crowd gathered round the Emperor's statue (which bears the inscription "*L'Empire c'est la paix,*") and dispersed after shouting and hooting itself hoarse. The statue is said to have been damaged with stones. One of the local papers, the *Courrier de la Gironde*, winds up its account of the disturbances with the naive statement that "very few recruits obeyed the summons to appear before the council of revision." It would be wrong, no doubt, to exaggerate the significance of these manifestations, but neither should they be set down as unimportant. One little fact shows how the local authorities viewed them. In the evening the drummers, who beat the "tattoo" were escorted by a military force.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Letter from Joseph Mazzini—The Recent Garibaldian Movement Considered Premature.

Florence (March 20) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A letter from the pen of JOSEPH MAZZINI, on the present state of things in Italy, is an event sure to attract a certain amount of public attention. As you may suppose, MAZZINI comments in bitterly severe terms upon the moral cowardice of the Italians of all parties during the recent crisis. After having reared, at an immense cost of blood and treasure, the great edifice of national independence, after having proclaimed to the four corners of the earth that Rome was to crown the building, what, asks MAZZINI, does Italy do at the very time when of all others it behooved her to give a proof of the faith that is in her, and of the firmness of the national resolve?

"In opposition to the unanimous will of the nation, and to the declarations which all Europe had greeted with applause, an intruding voice is raised, the voice of the French Emperor, a voice of prohibition, unjustifiable, unprovoked, arbitrary, insolent, and without the excuse even of personal interest. What then takes place? King, Ministers, and Parliament tremble at the sound of that voice, accept the prohibition, and acknowledge its utterer as their undisputed lord and master. Choose for yourselves another capital! cries this foreigner; and they choose another. Put down GARIBALDI by force of arms! and they put him down. Defend against Italy, and on behalf of the Pope, what you have declared to be Italian ground; and they undertake to defend it. Back from that frontier! and they go back. Then, as if in act of solemn defiance, and to close the door of the future, a French Minister rises in his place, and says before all Europe: 'Italy shall never have Rome, for France wills it so;' and King, Ministers and Parliament in Italy listen in silence. The country dares not shake off its sluggish apathy, and quietly brooks the insult. Is there a more shameful page than this in the history of nations?"

MAZZINI adds that in an army which counts among its highest grades the names of BIXIO, MEDICI, COSENZ and CIALDINI, not a single officer broke his sword in two, that in a Chamber in which are sitting men like BERTANI, CAIROLI, NICOTERA, MICHELI, ASPRONI, FABRIZI, MORELLI, PIANCIANI and TAMAIO, not twenty, not ten, could be found with the courage to demand the instant evacuation of the French troops, and in case of need to renounce their mandate. And in the bitterness of his spirit he quotes the taunt flung by UGO FOSCOLO in the teeth of his countrymen half a century ago:

"A nation that uses its name as a theme for arrogance and not as an incentive to courage, a nation that whimpers over its servile state, but dares not rise to put an end to it gives an excuse to its neighbors to deride its frivolity, to humble its pride, and to seize upon its wealth, adding its name to that of the herd of conquered peoples. Such a nation, oh Italians, is yours! Be slaves, therefore, and hold your peace."

The writer condemns the recent movement as premature, and therefore necessarily doomed to fail, and deprecates all similar attempts in future. Such, he says, can lead to nothing but a useless sacrifice of precious lives, and all who yield to the temptation of promoting or taking part in rash adventures will prove that they love their own ambition better than their country or Rome. The work of silent preparation must be begun anew, under the guidance of a single name and with a clearly-defined line of action, excluding the co-operation of all who refuse their unreserved adhesion to the entire programme of the party, although, after the object in view shall have been attained, their alliance need no longer be repulsed. The movement, therefore, is to be confined to a small section of the people, the Republican followers of the writer, and consequently is not likely to disturb the ordinary course of events, unless indeed the increase of popular discontent should in process of time, produce an entire change in the present state of the public mind, a topic upon which MAZZINI, like all exiles, whether from compulsion or from choice, is likely to be unduly influenced by the one-sided representations made to him by his own adherents.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society—Mr. Banker's Letter.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, the 3d inst., I notice an article over the signature of WILLIAM F. HUMPHREYS, Missionary Visitor, in regard to the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, in which my name appears as Treasurer of said Society, which is correct, and I feel that I am in good company—the officers and directors, as far as my acquaintance extends, being honorable and high-minded gentlemen, and the Society indorsed by some of the most prominent men of the City, whose names I can give, and among whom is Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, proprietor of this paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES.*

In justice to myself, I feel bound to make a short reply to said article, as far as I am personally concerned.

On the 1st day of April an individual, (not very prepossessing,) whom I presume to be this man HUMPHREYS, representing himself to be a missionary, (not a Christian missionary, surely, or his conscience would not have allowed him to depart so far from the truth in his statements,) called upon me and propounded a few very brief interrogatories.

He remarks that the Treasurer, in his annual report, states that the Society had purchased for the sum of $38,500 the premises No. 101 St. Mark's-place for a City Orphan Home, but that, on proceeding to that locality, could get no tidings of any such institution.

The Treasurer repeats here, what he said in his annual report, that the Society has purchased the premises in question and have a deed of the property duly recorded, and will continue to repeat the same as often as necessary, such being the fact, for on the 31st of March he paid $2,000 on account of said purchase, that being the second payment made.

The trouble with this distinguished personage seems to be that he jumps at conclusions, which will be apparent when I state that the Society does not acquire possession of the property until the 1st day of May next, and which will account for his not finding the City Orphan Home there a month or more in advance of that time.

So, likewise, no doubt, all his other accusations will vanish into thin air when the Secretary, Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, who is now absent from the City, shall return, and be able to defend himself and the Society. And here I would just inquire why, in the absence of the Secretary from the City, he did not call on the President, with his pressed business, who is always on hand, and ready to be seen. My opinion is, he would have received more information than he desired.

He says that I did not seem to know where the Central Office was, which I pronounce false, having been there several times, and, further, that I admitted that the Orphan Home had not been purchased as yet, which also I pronounce a shadow of truth. No conversation passed upon that subject.

In conclusion, I will simply say, that as far as my own duties are concerned, I court the most searching investigation. I believe the Society to be honestly and conscientiously conducted in all its departments, and that it will bear the closest scrutiny.

Very respectfully,
D. F. BANKER.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I find that Mr. ROBERTSON, the Secretary, has returned.

*If Mr. RAYMOND's name is appended to any such paper, it must be merely by way of seconding somebody else's indorsement. He certainly never knew anything whatever of the Society or of those responsible for its management.—ED. TIMES.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called on Saturday to what may be styled an article in Friday's issue of your paper touching the Juvenile Guardian Society of this City, of which I have the honor to be the Secretary. The writer gives his name as WILLIAM F. HUMPHREYS. We never heard of him before, and his name does not appear in the City Directory. I shall not say who he may be, or who sends him out on his missionary tours, or who pays him for his work. We do not know who the real accuser may be. We are only told on the word of this unknown man that various persons who are in the habit of giving liberally to charities have had their suspicions called forth toward this Society. These various persons, it appears, inspire this HUMPHREYS with his suspicions, but stand behind him in the dark. All we can answer to such ambiguous and insinuating words, is that there are various persons in this City who have been in the habit of giving liberally to this Society for many years and who have no suspicions about it.

The next statement of this unknown man is that this Society is "managed by D. F. ROBERTSON," which is untrue, as nothing of consequence is ever done by said ROBERTSON without being first submitted to and indorsed by the other officers of the Society. He then says that this Society "purports" to have been organized in 1848. Its "purport" is true; it was organized at that time, with the following gentlemen composing its first Board of Directors, who are still living in this City and living witnesses of the fact, viz.: Enoch Van Aken, George Williams, J. E. Searle, Sewall Waterhouse and D. F. Robertson. As he next questions the incorporation of this Society, we have only to say the records in the office of the Secretary of State will prove his innuendo a little worse than nothing. The next sagacious suspicion mentioned in the article of this philanthropic missionary was "aroused by the fact that no reports of this Society could ever be found in the City." This is strange indeed, as at least 400 of the last yearly report were mailed and sent by the mailing agent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, being employed for that purpose, to the clergy of the City and the municipal officers also. But he says the said reports were liberally circulated in the Legislature at Albany. It is this going to Albany with our reports, and thus obtaining appropriations, that constitutes the offence in the premises, and which draws this man in print to traduce this Society and endeavor to clog its benevolent actions.

The next difficulty of this anxious visitor was, that he could never discover that any employe or trustee of certain other City charities ever knew or heard of any school or agent of this Society except the undersigned. In answer to this, we say it is passing strange that this indefatigable visitor, who has "discovered" so many "various persons" whose suspicions have been aroused, could never find an agent or employe of so many other societies who could give him the desired information relative to our schools and agents.

"Another suspicious fact" was that individual donations are not acknowledged. In regard to this "suspicion" among the *many* suspicions here advanced, I would remark that in the earlier years of this Society, we were in the habit of publishing the names of donors; but we found it gave offence to many of our largest givers. But in this we followed the usage of most other societies.

In his next paragraph he complains that no address or number was given of any school. We will relieve his anxiety in this matter by stating that the locations *are* indicated in the report, though not so precisely as to suit persons laboring under "various suspicions."

The schools during the whole or part of the year 1867 are located as follows:

No. 1. Bowery Industrial Day School, established four years, No. 207 Bowery.

No. 2. Chrystie-street Industrial Day School, No. 141 Chrystie-street, which was closed May, 1867, when our public appropriation was reduced $6,000. It was necessary to notice this school in our annual report, though it did not continue during the whole year.

No. 3. Suffolk-street Industrial Day School, No. 1 Suffolk-street. This school was closed in November, when we purchased the house in St. Mark's-place, as all available funds were required for the purchase.

No. 4. Clinton-street Mission School, No. 168 Clinton-street, corner of Grand, established two years.

No. 5. Dispensary Mission School, No. 207 Bowery, established five years.

No. 6. East side Mission School, No. 141 Chrystie-street, established six years.

It is again singular that this man HUMPHREYS, who inquired of policemen and "Ward Missionaries," did not make inquiries of the Tenth Ward Missionary, in which ward three of our schools are located, and which Ward Missionary knows exactly where they are. With the above explanation we dismiss this part of the article.

This "Will-o'-the-wisp" visitor, whose whereabouts we cannot ascertain, asserts that the building No. 101 St. Mark's-place has not been purchased by this Society for the City Orphan Home. This one of his many reckless assertions is easily disposed of.

The building was purchased Dec. 4, 1867, and the deed is recorded in the Register's office of this county. As to his interview with our Treasurer, the explanation and truth of the matter will be found in the accompanying letter of Mr. BANKER. As to the "Central office," "office boy" and "sign," we think that too trivial to notice here.

This Society claims to have opened 22 schools in the course of 19 years, not in one year.

He next goes to three of the directors, the last of whom took the Directory to show him where one of the Superintendents could be found. When said director was thus about to unseal the mystery about the schools, he (HUMPHREYS) walked off in a hurry, saying he could not spend his time in such business.

The first two directors above mentioned told him too little, and the other was about to tell him too much, which he did not wish to know.

I shall presently produce the affidavits of the various teachers, in which school they taught, and the amount of money that they have received.

As to what is said about the State Comptroller, I would say that a "friend" of a sister benevolent society found fault with this Society, and took his basketful of "suspicions" to the Comptroller's office, at Albany. The Comptroller wanted to do his whole duty, and sent for our books—cash-book, journal and ledger. These books were sifted at Albany during two months.

They were sent back approved, and the delayed appropriation of $3,000 was sent to the Society immediately thereafter. The Comptroller has since sent another appropriation of $2,000. It appears, therefore, that the "suspicions" were of little account in the estimate of those severe functionaries of the Comptroller's office.

D. F. ROBERTSON,
Secretary New-York Juvenile Guardian Society
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

Theatrical Benefits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to protest, on behalf of my profession, and I hope of the public, against your indorsement of Mr. WALLACK's abolition, at his theatre, of the established system of "benefits" to the leading members of his company. I do not regard it as either liberal or just. On the contrary, it strikes me as thoroughly selfish, narrow and unfair.

Your critic writes as if he were not aware that a benefit generally is part of the contract between the manager and the leading members of his company. He agrees to give them so many dollars a week for the season and a "benefit"—on which occasion their personal friends and professional admirers may come to their aid, and at which the actor may receive one-half, one-third, or one-fourth the receipts, as may be agreed upon. Most actors prefer such a contract to one which simply stipulates a specific sum, even if that sum be considerably larger: for it recognizes their position before the public, and gives each of them a chance, (which does not occur too often,) to appeal, in *propria persona*, on his own behalf, to those who may be among his personal friends or admire his professional ability.

To deprive actors of this chance is simply to make them still more entirely mere *employes* of a manager, —mere wheels in a machine, of which all the credit, as well as all the profit, goes to the management. This has been the tendency of theatrical matters for some time past, and Wallack's, which has heretofore been honorably distinguished for the liberality of its mangement, seems inclined to aid the movement. Mr. W. may make more money by it, but I am sorry he has yielded to this consideration, as I am quite sure it was not a necessity.

You speak of the "pecuniary *douceur*" which Mr. W. has substituted for the "benefit." I presume this was simply the sum paid for a release from the stipulations of a contract,—and cannot, therefore, be spoken of as in any sense "a *douceur*." It applies, probably, only to the present season. Hereafter, I am inclined to think, we shall hear nothing of "*douceurs*," or of any corresponding increase of salary. The sum saved by abolishing "benefits" will go into the theatrical treasury. In other words, the movement of which you approve so highly, is simply a round-about way of reducing the salaries of actors, and at the same time cutting them off from what little of personal recognition the "Star system" has left them.

I have no great interest in this matter as yet, and speak more for others than for myself. Your theory that "small actors" have more outside friends, and, therefore, get larger "benefits" than those well known to the public for their professional ability, is certainly original. I confess I have never seen anything to lead me to think it true,—and yet I, too, am ONE OF THE "SMALL ACTORS."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Conference.

The New-York Annual Conference reassembled yesterday morning in the First Methodist Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem, Bishop CLARK presiding. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. E. OSBORN.

A resolution was presented by Revs. L. H. KING and R. S. FOSTER, D. D., addressed to the Assembly of the State of New-York, petitioning that body to pass the bill, now pending before them, for the suppression of obscene publications. The resolution was adopted and the Secretary was directed to transmit a certified copy of the same to Albany.

Ten candidates for the ministry were examined and admitted upon trial: A. B. Barber, Josiah Sims, Chas. B. Pendon, Clark Wright, Lyman S. Brown, Jas. H. Phillips, A. B. Scott, Jno. L. Ketchum, E. H. Jones and W. C. Clark.

Rev. Dr. KIMMETT, traveling agent of the Church Extension Society, was introduced, and made an appeal on behalf of his society.

Dr. MOULINEUX next made a statement respecting the Drew Theological Seminary, detailing its operations, plan, &c. It is placed directly by its charter under the control of the General Conference and Board of Bishops.

The sum of $171 60 was collected to aid the missionary efforts being made in the Methodist cause in Atlanta, Ga.

At noon a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the session was resumed.

It was resolved that the next annual meeting of the New-York Conference be held at Sing Sing.

Rev. S. D. BROWN moved a resolution indorsing the objects of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, one of the managers of the Union, spoke at length of the work accomplished by that organization, and urged the support of the Methodist public in its behalf.

The Committee on Publications submitted a brief report, which was read, and after the transaction of other business of routine character, the Convention adjourned until 8:30 o'clock this morning.

In the evening there was a meeting of the Church Extension Society, in the Second-avenue Methodist Church, when addresses were delivered by Revs. J. W. BEACH, J. WILEY and others.

Fatal Accident in a Chemical Laboratory—Two Lives Lost.

An accident occurred at a chemical factory in Brooklyn last evening, which points to the importance of many of the complaints which are made against nuisances to the Metropolitan Board of Health. About 6 o'clock last evening two young men, named LEANDER BOLAN and ROBERT WALKER, were found dead in the chemical works of MITCHELL & FAILES, No. 254 Marshall-street, under the following circumstances: It appears that the men were engaged in the manufacture of ammonia; that BOLAN had been operating about the edge of the vat which contained the solution, and having inhaled the powerful gas, became overpowered and fell into the seething poison; that it is supposed that WALKER, hastening to the rescue, also became powerless by reason of the obnoxious exhalations from the ammonia-vat, and fell dead, and that SUSAN LANGLEY, a domestic, went into the premises to summon both men to their supper in the boarding-house adjoining, at No. 252 Marshall-street, and found them both dead, the one in the vat and the other on the ground, close by it. SUSAN gave the alarm at once, and immediately a number of the neighbors flocked to the spot; but it was too late. All they could do was to take the body of BOLAN from the vat. Medical aid was secured at once, but it was of no avail, as life was extinct. BOLAN was 23 years of age, and a native of Maine. His wife, who is only 16 years of age, arrived here yesterday to join him, and is on the eve of confinement, a circumstance which makes the occurrence all the more melancholy. WALKER was 18 years of age. Sergt. CROFT, of the Forty-second Precinct, took charge of the bodies and the premises, and the Coroner was duly notified. It is just to state that the factory where this accident occurred was recently reported as a nuisance to the Board of Health.

The Brooklyn Common Council and the East River Bridge.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, the President, Alderman BERGEN, in the chair. A minority report was submitted by Alderman FISHER, from the Special Committee on the proposed bridge loan, in which are set forth several reasons why it should not be granted by the city. The strongest argument against the application of the Company is cited as the immense demand on the public treasury. Another is that the plans and estimates of Mr. ROEBLING have not been submitted to other engineers, and that the question, being one of science, must rest upon the professional skill of experts. The Alderman considers it a doubtful venture for the city, and argued that if it were possible none would be more sure of it than the capitalists, and they would not be slow to lend their aid. The question is then asked, "Why cannot the same amount be obtained by subscription?" The contract would remain in the hands of one or two millions of stock subscribers, as by the corporators, and that control, the report contains, would not surely be exercised in the interest of the City. The proposition is made to have books open for public subscriptions, and that subscriptions to the stock be solicited. Alderman O'KEEFE offered a resolution in which the members of the Legislature are requested to exert their influence and vote to repeal the Excise law. After some debate an amendment was offered by Alderman BERGEN to have the obnoxious portions of the law modified, and was carried.

Murder in Mott-street—Escape of the Murderer.

Another affray occurred last evening resulting in another murder. At 10 o'clock last evening LOUIS GARDNER, a German, 21 years of age, who resided at No. 75 Forsyth-street, had been attending a drill of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, National Guard, of which he was a member. On his way home, about midnight, in company with two friends, he stopped in the saloon of PATRICK BODKIN, No. 190 Mott-street. In the saloon there were several young men, or rather boys, some of whom were intoxicated. GARDNER's party stepped up to the bar, when one of the other party approached GARDNER and made some insulting remark. GARDNER viewed the speaker, who was a boy about 15 years of age, and dressed in dark clothes, with some surprise, as he was a person whom he had never seen before, and replied to the effect that he did not wish any difficulty with him. The boy, without further parley, drew a pocket dirk-knife, with which he made a lunge at GARDNER with such deadly aim that the point of the blade entered the heart. Exclaiming "I am stabbed," GARDNER fell forward upon his face, and when he reached the floor was dead. The assailant, at the moment of withdrawing the knife, which he never released from his grasp, made his escape from the saloon, and up to 2 o'clock this morning the police had not succeeded in finding any trace of him. The Fourteenth Precinct Police were promptly on the scene and conveyed the body of the murdered man to the Spring-street Station-house, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner. All the persons in the saloon were taken to the Station-house as witnesses, and Capt. GARLAND, detaining the barkeeper, released the others.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN AND DOWLING, JUSTICES.

THE PLUMB DIAMOND CASE.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of BORDEN W. PLUMB, a diamond dealer at No. 512 Broadway, who was arrested Sunday on a charge of feloniously obtaining $10,850 worth of diamonds from GEO. F. NESBIT, of No. 165 Pearl-street. After some preliminary consultation with counsel, Mr. PLUMB stated that he would waive an examination and give bail for trial. The magistrate fixed the amount of bail at $10,000, Mr. ISAAC J. SPELLING, of Nos. 35 and 37 East Twenty-ninth-street, giving the necessary securities. The papers were then sent to the Grand Jury.

THE PSEUDO MILITARY SWINDLER.

GEORGE FOSTER, the man arrested in a military uniform on Saturday, and accused by HENRY D. BROOKMAN, of No. 97 South-street, of having swindled him by means of false representations, in borrowing money under pretence of being an army officer on leave of absence, desirous of reaching his mother's home in Maine, was arraigned yesterday for examination. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner for trial, and as he was being taken back to his cell, JAMES H. BRENNAN, of No. 196 Mott-street, appeared in Court, apparently greatly excited, and asked to see the uniform found on the person of the accused. He immediately recognized the coat as having been stolen from him by FOSTER, whom he also identified. Mr. BRENNAN's statement was that on the 26th of February last the prisoner called on him and expressed a wish to purchase some military clothing. Mr. BRENNAN had none ready-made, but exhibited a coat as worn by himself while Major of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers, when FOSTER put it on, and finding it to fit him admirably, made some excuse and escaped with the property. FOSTER was held for trial on this charge also. He is a native of Maine, 28 years of age, a clerk out of employment, and resides on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

ALEXANDER LEVI PALMER, of No. 69 Madison-street, was passing through James-street at a late hour on Sunday night, he was stopped by RICHARD REILLY, who asked him the name of the street, and at the same moment struck PALMER a violent blow in the face and knocked him down, succeeding in robbing him of a watch-chain, the time-keeper being secured by the owner. Officer TAGGARTH, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the highwayman, and, on his being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, he was remanded for trial.

ARREST OF A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER.

FREDERICK MILLER, a German, arrived in New-York on the 27th of February from the West, intending to go to Europe. He "put up" at the boarding-house of WM. HARTUNG, at No. 77 Robinson-street, where, after sojourning for some time, he received a board bill for $100, and tendered in payment a draft on the Sheboygan Bank of Wisconsin for the sum of $226 97, drawn to the order of MILLER and payable at the Fourth National Bank of this City. HARTUNG gave MILLER what purported to be a check for $150 on the Irving Bank of Hamburg, drawn by JOHN S. KIELMAN. MILLER had secured a passage on the steamer which sailed for Germany on Saturday, when he ascertained that the check was a worthless one, so he caused HARTUNG's arrest, who was yesterday held to bail for trial in the sum of $1,000, the unfortunate complainant being sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

NO EVIDENCE.

WM. J. CLARK, a guest at the Brandreth House, caused the arrest of CATHARINE HYLAND, one of the chambermaids in the hotel, on a charge of having stolen a wallet containing $400. When the woman was arraigned before the sitting magistrate, Mr. CLARK stated that he placed the pocket-book under his pillow on Saturday night and forgot it on Sunday, not finding it on his return. As no other reason except that CATHARINE was the only person having access to the room could be assigned for arrest, she was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—GEORGE SPOLLETT, a middle-aged man, resident of Maine, has for some days past been stopping at the house of JACOB NISSON, No. 38 Pike-street. For several days it had been noticed that he was laboring under extreme depression of spirits, the cause of which was unknown. During yesterday he was missed from his usual haunts, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon one of the occupants of the house having occasion to go to the attic, found him suspended from one of the roof timbers, and already entirely dead. The body was cut down, and Coroner KENNAN being notified of the occurrence, took charge of the body, and caused it to be removed to No. 537 Bowery, where an inquest will be held to-day.

EXHIBITION.—Mr. S. P. AVERY gave a private exhibition of his collection of paintings last evening to art critics and other representatives of the Press, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue. Many fine paintings received last week, and also part of Mr. AVERY's purchases when in Paris, were for the first time exposed, and are further evidence of the taste and judgment of the collector. The Press of this and the neighboring cities was well represented. The sale of this collection will take place, as before stated, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Medical Society of the County of New-York held a meeting last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. There was a large attendance. Dr. EDMUND R. PEASLEE presided. Resolutions were passed expressing the regret of the Society at the deaths of Dr. HAMPTON and Dr. ISAAC WOOD

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WM. FISHER & SONS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BALTIMORE.

Deal specially in VIRGINIA REGISTERED and all SOUTHERN SECURITIES. Refer to HALLGARTEN & CO., JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE,

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR PRINCIPAL WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATERWORKS IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT TIME, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Pilot Knob and New-Orleans. This is a part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and full information can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President. No. 45 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $200,000 of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. M. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in the City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOST COUPONS.

The public are cautioned against buying or receiving the coupons for interest due Nov. 1, 1867, on the bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, of Virginia.

The bonds are numbered 355 to 412, inclusive, and 458 to 479, inclusive.

These coupons were lost by the Company, and will not be paid.

SOUTMER & CO., No. 53 William-st. Agents of the R. and D. R. R. Co.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered H. 4 following: 3,110, 3,615, 3,902, 4,047, 4,057, 4,227, 5,383, 6,727, 7,295, 8,059, 8,591, 8,923, 10,015, 10,393, 10,398, 11,403, 13,019, 12,447, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,643, 16,731, 16,817, 18,043, 19,131, 19,193, 23,135, 23,723, 25,059, 26,123, 26,415, 26,467, 31,221, 31,833, 34,513, 37,839, 36,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619 40,831, 41,861, 41,999, 45,561. The public are cautioned against purchasing the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 276, 293, 296, 367, 385, 425, 454, 498, 1623, 2603, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon ceases on and after July 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 16, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 26th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL V. DAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, March 23, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this Company, held on the 17th day of March, a dividend of Five Dollars per share was declared, payable April 30. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th of April, and the dividend paid to those holding stock at the closing of the books.

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest, of

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

J. W. CAFRA, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$2,737,867 80
Commercial paper	$1,926 037 18	
Demand loans	717,923 00	
Other suspended and overdue paper	10,441 60	
Indebtedness of directors	23,449 23	
Overdrafts		62 87
Banking-house		125,000 00
Current expenses		11,297 00
Premiums		7,982 91
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		34,620 14
Exchanges—Clearing-house this A. M.		474,317 83
Due from National Banks		184,952 05
Due from other banks and bankers		3,354 00
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		500,000 00
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		74,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		100,000 00
New-York Co. 7 per cent. bonds		44,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$20,499 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	524 00—	21,223 00
Specie		35,172 91
Fractional currency		3,541 23
Legal-tender notes	$561,427 00	
Compound interest notes	145,600 00	
Three per cent. certificates	190,000 00—	921,027 00
Total		$5,275,969 03

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,235,000 00
Surplus fund		168,584 44
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$440,900 00	
Less amount on hand	1,336 00	
Amount outstanding		447,564 00
Individual deposits		2,334,707 79
United States deposits		38,630 63
Due to National Banks		878,942 74
Due to other banks and bankers		12,810 42
State Bank circulation outstanding		3,189 00
Dividends unpaid		16,650 71
Total		$5,275,969 03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of April, 1868.

JONATHAN MARSHALL, Notary Public of New-York County.

I, EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

(5 cent Int. Rev. stamp can.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, and the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$2,737,867 80
Commercial paper	$1,926 037 18	
Demand loans	717,923 00	
Other suspended and overdue paper	10,441 60	
Indebtedness of directors	23,449 23	
Overdrafts		62 87
Banking-house		125,000 00
Current expenses		11,297 00
Premiums		7,982 91
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		34,620 14
Exchanges—Clearing-house this A. M.		474,317 83
Due from National Banks		184,952 05
Due from other banks and bankers		3,354 00
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		500,000 00
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		74,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		100,000 00
New-York Co. 7 per cent. bonds		44,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$20,499 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	524 00—	21,223 00
Specie		35,172 91
Fractional currency		3,541 23
Legal-tender notes	$561,427 00	
Compound interest notes	145,600 00	
Three per cent. certificates	190,000 00—	921,027 00
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Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$440,900 00	
Less amount on hand	1,336 00	
Amount outstanding		447,564 00
Individual deposits		2,334,707 79
United States deposits		38,630 63
Due to National Banks		878,942 74
Due to other banks and bankers		12,810 42
State Bank circulation outstanding		3,189 00
Discount	$37,573 60	
Interest	3,042 81	
Profit and loss	16,650 71—	57,267 01
Total		$5,275,969 03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of April, 1868.

JONATHAN MARSHALL, Notary Public of New-York County.

I, EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

(5 cent Int. Rev. stamp can.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$8,104,543 41
Banking house and lot		400,000 00
United States bonds, deposited with Treasurer United States		7,300,000 00
Other United States securities		3,448,000 00
New-York State and County stocks		185,000 00
Due from State and bankers		102,654 03
Cash items—checks, &c., in exchanges		2,603,359 53
Specie	$865,100 66	
Legal tender and compound interest notes	4,791,502 00—	5,656,602 66
National bank notes		65,311 00
Current expenses		24,706 66
Total		$27,970,222 78

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$10,000,000 00
Surplus	3,072,114 98
Profits	480,134 71—3,552,249 69
Circulating notes outstanding	5,968,950 00
Individual deposits	3,573,604 98
Bank deposits	2,571,273 37
Due Treasurer of the United States	313,759 85—6,458,638 15
Dividends unpaid	22,344 94
Total	$27,970,222 78

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:

I, HENRY E. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 6th day of April, 1868.

GEO. H. CARET, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, on the morning of the 6th day of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$427,500 24
Banking-house		14,000 00
Premiums		10,561 29
Expenses		3,668 70
United States taxes paid		2,788 63
United States bonds with Comptroller		257,500 00
United States bonds on hand		31,000 00
Bonds and securities		5,964 81
Due from National Banks		76,961 16
Cash items		6,188 77
Exchanges		126,038 05
National Bank bills on hand		19,050 00
Specie		4,879 49
Fractional currency		6,538 00
Legal-tender notes		76,900 00
Compound-interest notes		25,410 00
Three per cent. certificates		60,000 00
Total		$1,195,965 16

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$250,000 00
Circulation outstanding		221,500 00
Individual deposits		668,142 72
Bangs	$41,000 00	
Discounts	9,662 18	
Exchanges	89 54	
Interest	1,065 57	
Profit and loss	4,577 49—	56,322 44
Total		$1,195,965 16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:

I, H. HASTINGS, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. HASTINGS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of April, 1868.

E. KING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.		
Demand loans		$3,741,924 85
Bills discounted	5,720,314 17—	$9,462,239 02
Liabilities of Directors		331,752 67
Overdrafts		$10,892 71
Expenses		25,710 33
U. S. taxes		39,883 26
Due from banks		864,698 26
U. S. bonds		2,550,000 00
Premiums		85,146 87
Cash, viz.:		
National currency	$33 791 00	
Specie	94,553 23	
U. S. notes	3,087 627 00	
Checks, &c.	1,708,043 75—	4,904,018 98
Total		$17,682,334 54

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus profits		2,16,858 44
Circulation		1,75,000 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$5,614,329 08	
United States	98,975 71	
Bank	4,753,477 31—12,466,776 10	
Dividends unpaid		3,300 00
Total		$17,682,334 54

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of April, 1868.

CHAS. E. DOGET, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, on the morning of the first MONDAY of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$2,129,369 83
Overdrafts		642 27
Banking-house		35,000 00
Current expenses		19,320 76
Cash items—exchanges, &c		419,239 91
Due from banks and bankers		132,922 13
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		675,000 00
Other bonds and stocks		1,000 00
Circulating notes—other banks		27,226 00
Specie		141,879 97
Fractional currency		
Legal-tender notes		
Compound-interest notes		303,000
Three per cent. certificates		170,000— 536,525 00
Total		$4,108,046 57

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	328,051 11
Profit and loss	43,562 72
Circulating notes outstanding	894,170 00
Deposits	1,772,598 98
Uncollected checks	380,200 00
Due banks and bankers	82,541 76
State circulation outstanding	1,490 00
Dividends unpaid	1,640 00
Total	$4,108,046 57

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

$50,000.—COUNTY BONDS, STATE of Illinois, principal and interest payable in New-York City; one to five years to run; interest ten per cent. per annum; issued for municipal purposes. For sale by GEO. C. HUBBARD, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
6s registered '81	111¼	111¾	5-20 C. '67	107⅜	107⅝
6s coupon, 1881	111¾	111⅞	10-40 Registered	101¼	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	103⅜	103⅝	15-40 Coupon	101¼	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	103⅝	103¾	Gold	139	139½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¼	108½	Gold, 1.30	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108⅞	July 7.30	106	106⅛
5-20 C. '65, Jan. & July	107¼	107⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES BONDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 5-20 Notes, April 6, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 26 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and EXCHANGE EVEN ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868.

RESOURCES.		Dr.
Loans and discounts		$1,393,108 80
Commercial paper	$290,463 67	
Demand loans	3?2,254 19	
Indebtedness of directors	107,449 04	
Overdrafts		1,037 29
Banking-house	$50,000 00	63,200 00
Other real estate	13,200 00—	10,838 17
Current expenses		6,049 00
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		102,654 03
Cash items, (including Revenue Stamps,) as per schedule		31,219 22
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		243,624 00
Due from National Banks		46,279 68
Due from other banks		845 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		503,000 00
Other stocks and bonds, as per schedule New-York State and New-York County		151,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		75,149 00
Specie		44,541 45
Fractional currency		1,051 50
Legal-tender notes		493,159 00
Three per cent. certificates		75,000 00
Total		$3,436,397 59

LIABILITIES.		Cr.
Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	2,699 00	
Amount outstanding		263,901 00
Individual deposits		1,950,988 04
Due to National Banks		208,708 95
Due to other banks		69,487 05
State bank circulation outstanding		5,861 00
Discount	$19,999 17	
Interest	34,788 29	
Profit and loss	33,243 48—	88,030 94
Total		$3,436,397 59

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of April, 1868.

G. O. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following securities, the same having been stolen from our office on the 4th inst., viz.:

$1,000 N. Y. & E. R. R. 3d M'tg Bond, No. 1,606.
$1,000 N. Y. & E. R. R. 3d M'tg Bond, No. 1,491.
$1,000 N. Y. & E. R. R. 3d M'tg Bond No. 4,234, or 5,935.
$1,000 N. Y. & E. R. R. 3d M'tg Bond, No. 5,328.
$1,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 2d M'tg Bond, No. 314.

FITZGERALD & MOALE.

No. 23 South-st., Baltimore.

$10,000 TO $15,000 WANTED FOR one or two years, for which a life policy for $25,000, paid up to death, will be given as security. Address A. B. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cents. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 6 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute. DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed. On deposits from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.
JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., 125th and 126th sts., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from 1st of April. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax allowed on deposits from $5 to $2,000.

THO. B. TAPPEN, President,
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.
LEVI ADAMS, R. MAPLESDEN, } Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2 0 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000 not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER ROCKEFELLER, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. R. HALDANE, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 9th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 4th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

GOODYEAR DENTAL VULCANITE CO.—The regular quarterly dividend of three dollars per share has been declared payable April 10 to stockholders of record April 1, 1868. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 38 Park-row, New-York. Boston stockholders will be paid at the Boston office, No. 45 School-st.

JOSIAH BACON, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid at this office on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th until 16th.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

CORNER OF IRVING-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.

And PUBLIC RESTAURANT for ladies, gentlemen and families, fitted in superior style, and its large constantly supplied with the choicest luxuries of the season.

ROBBINS, PALMER & HERRIN, Proprietors.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 24x63 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. S., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, in complete order; one in 35th-st., near 6th-av.; one in 41st-st., near 5th-av.; one in 47th-st., near 6th-av.; possession of the two last by 20th April. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 108TH-ST., (108 feet wide street,) near 8th-av., two new brown-stone dwellings, three stories, high basement; Mansard roof; furnaces and all modern improvements. Apply at Miss King's, opposite premises, or to owners, LANGE, HECLMAN & LANGE, No. 307 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 86TH-st., second house east of 2d-av., a brown-stone front house, complete, with gas fixtures, carpets and oil-cloth. Apply on the premises at any time.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., three-story and attic brick house, 25x54; lot 103 feet; $20,000; modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone house; all improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., three-story brick house; modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COSY, CONVENIENT THREE-story brick house, in nice order, with all improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 312 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 8th-av., three-story brown-stone house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax).....MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 2

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $80; gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $30; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building for 1868.

To sail:

MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, May 20

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
SS. ETNA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 8
ANGLO-SAXON leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves.....SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, May 6

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE....SATURDAY, May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTRA.....April 9
TRIPOLI.....April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MERCER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.
JAMES G. FLOYD, President.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

HERMANA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....April 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....April 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau.April 23

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA
will leave SATURDAY, April 11, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ADKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships
B. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves, SATURDAY, April 11
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves, SATURDAY, April 18
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. C. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPHORN.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $360 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.

APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND DISPATCH.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers leave New-York for San Francisco on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of each month. Steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 5 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
Capt. WILLIS JONES, } and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and
Capt. GEO. S. HULL, } SATURDAY,

leaving Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 2, 1:30 P.M.	Friday, April 3, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, April 6, 7 A. M.
Tues day, April 7, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 A.M.
Thursday, April 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, April 10, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 11, 9:30 A.M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamer C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the Pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

HARDWARE.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE, COOPERS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c.

Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, adapted to the City commission, country and consuming trade.

No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold, East of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES
IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, PIQUES,
IRISH POPLINS, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTES,
FRENCH POPLINS, JACONETS, PERCALES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full line of low-priced and medium Silks, including all the very latest styles just landed, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And, to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES
IN SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE,
ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Also a full assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND PLAIN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, UPHOLSTERY
AND HOUSE-FURNISHIG GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
BROCATELS, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES, MOREENS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

N. B.—Particular attention given to fitting up or furnishing hotels, steamers, ships and private residences.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING
AND
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Imported direct.
NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS MARKET.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to this department.

DRESS GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLE, imported this Spring, will be opened on MONDAY, April 6.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS.

GRO GRAINS, FAILLES and PARIS TAFFETAS, for dresses and mantles.

A large stock of the above brands imported, will be opened on MONDAY, April 6.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS—PAISLEY Shawls, long and square, newest styles.

Paris Cashmere Shawls, long and square, newest styles.

Open Center Paris Cashmere Shawls, entirely new designs.

Berlin Wool Spring Shawls, newest styles.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, NAPKINS at reduced prices.

Good towels, all linen, only $1.50 per dozen; damask napkins only $1 75 per dozen; table linen 50c. 55c. and 60c. to 75c. per yard, good value; fine Irish linen 40c. and 45c., cheap; linen table cloths at 75c. each. The above prices are the cheapest afforded for several years.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTHS, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTHS, $5 PER DRESS, WORTH $7 50.
MUCH FINER CRAPE CLOTHS, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c. 75c. and 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
GRAY CHENE POPLIN DE PARIS, NEW DESIGNS, $4 PER DRESS. WORTH $6.
PURE MOHAIR CHECKS, $4 PER DRESS, worth $7.
FINE TAMARTINES, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CANVAS AND IRON HERRINGBONES, all widths and sizes, less than prices.
HANDSOME FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $3 AND $4 50.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, 87½c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 25c. WORTH 50c.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

MADAME WESCOTT,
NO. 774 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH INST., A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS AND MANTLES, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
ALSO,
REAL AND LLAMA LACE POINTS OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A CALL FROM THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, having received such encouragement from our friends and the public, last week, in giving substantial and reliable goods at low prices, will add still greater inducements this week in their
SILK, DRESS GOODS, AND LINEN GOODS Department, derived from the peremptory auction sales of Lupin's and other fabrics.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING also.
1,000 PIECES PIQUES, from 25c. upward. The cheapest goods ever offered.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces,
Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c., &c.
Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1.
Best steel-spring skirts, $1.
N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices.
W. J. ELDER, Nos. 393 and 393 Broadway, Near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material, we have concluded, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL has just received, per last steamer, 200 pieces Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, of John Crossley & Sons, and other celebrated English manufacturers, all the newest styles and latest designs. My stock of Three-plies, Super Ingrains, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c., &c., will compare with that of any house in the City.

I am determined to sell cheap for cash. All goods warranted as represented. The largest assortment of Parlor Furniture, &c., to be found in the City, is contained in my spacious warerooms.

Please call and examine my stock at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., around the corner, and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

At G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also, Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Magnificent French satin brocatel parlor suits, made to order for $225, will be sold for $200; one do., $188; one walnut medallion-back reps suite, $135; one do. $85. Also a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Turkish chairs, lounges, mattresses, cheap. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Warerooms, No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

ROSEWOOD SUITE, IN BROCATEL, tables, mirrors, carpets, dining-room furniture, in oak; kitchen utensils, bedroom furniture, will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately. No. 970 3d-av., first floor.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED is unequaled for comfort, cheapness and durability. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

FINE ARTS.

JAMES M. HART'S
PARIS EXPOSITION LANDSCAPE,

Just out of the National Academy of Design, where it was exhibited on its return with the other American works of art. "TUNXIS RIVER, CONNECTICUT," has a world-wide reputation. It has never before been offered for sale, but will now be offered in the
COLLECTION OF S. P. AVERY,
FRENCH PAINTINGS, by the most distinguished and popular artists of the day, already well known, having received the highest praise from the best critics during the time they have been on exhibition. The collection has been very much added to, and the whole will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, April 9 and 10, by HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. The subjects are all of a character and of the artists most popular with our collectors, mainly by the most successful genre painters of the time, of cabinet size and the highest finish: works which, like diamonds, have always a positive value at Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, Antwerp, Vienna, St. Petersburg—all of the art marts of the world.

The frames are rich and elegant, of novel shapes, in nearly all cases new, and many made with special reference to the subjects. The NEW IMPORTATIONS number over fifty, some of which are among the most desirable things in the collection, including valuable specimens by

Merle,	Ziem,	Coomans,
Jalabert,	Kenvasseg,	Brillouin,
Landle,	Picassina,	Kraus,
Bangnich,	Van Schendel,	Preyer,
Toulmouche,	Koek-Koek,	Daubigny,
Berenger,	Hamman,	Chavet,
Robert,	Zamacois,	Bourgereau,
Troyon,	Gide,	Achenbach,
Fichel,	Herosthoffer,	Carand,
Diaz,	Brion,	Ramon,

"LA LECTURE," by Meissonnier.

"The charming marble statue of a "Girl Reading," by Tantardini, the celebrated Milanese sculptor, and which was so much admired in the Italian Court of the recent Paris Exposition.

Open day and evening until nights of sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week.

WHAT THE TRIBUNE SAYS

Of S. P. AVERY'S Collection of FRENCH Works of Art:

"These qualities and characteristics have long made Mr. Avery's name familiar to those among us interested in art, and when it was announced that the Commissioner had fixed upon him to take charge of the American Department of Art in the Exposition, every one acknowledged that a better choice could not possibly have been made. * * * Mr. Avery improved the numerous opportunities he had in Paris to make himself acquainted with the present condition of French art, to visit the studios of the leading artists, and to make a selection that, while it contained specimens of some of the leaders in this field, should represent a side with which our people is less familiar: accordingly we find on his walls pictures by many men whose names are known here by a few, and some by clever ones, too, of whom we have not even heard the names."

The entire collection to be SOLD AT AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, April 9 and 10, and open day and evening at Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

WHAT THE DAILY TIMES SAYS

Of the collection made during the "Paris Exposition" by S. P. AVERY:

"Mr. Avery has just returned from Europe, whither he secured the pictures exhibited by America in the Exposition. He has not allowed his trip to be in vain, but has collected very many interesting specimens of well-known masters, mostly of convenient sizes, and of a character to suit the American market."

Which are to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, April 9 and 10, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. Open day and evening until time of sale.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

WHAT THE HOME JOURNAL SAYS

Of the celebrated collection of foreign works of art by S. P. AVERY, during his residence in Paris as Art Agent to the Exposition:

"In Mr. Avery's choice collection of French and other European paintings there is a rare chance to procure works of rare skill. Here are master-pieces of Meissonnier and other most eminent artists that would grace the most recherche gallery in the world. They all ought to be secured, for in the country there is not a poor picture in the collection. The prices may seem high—four thousand gold, for instance, for a Meissonnier that a man might cover with his two hands—still, judged by any other rule than that of age of canvas, they are not excessive. As gems of the most thoroughly perfected skill of the age, the works would be cheap at almost any price."

All of which will be sold at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 9 and 10, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

Open day and evening.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

WHAT THE EVENING POST SAYS

of the collection of S. P. AVERY:

"The collection of paintings which Mr. Avery has brought from Paris contains many of the works of the most celebrated European artists; the greater part of these fairly represent the genius which has made their authors preeminent in the world of art."

To which has been added many NEW PAINTINGS only to-day for the first time put on the walls.

Also, the celebrated Landscape, called "TUNXIS RIVER, CONNECTICUT," the construction of the Artists to the "GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION,"

BY MR. JAMES M. HART, N. A.,

and never before offered for sale. All to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 9 and 10, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Open day and evening till time of sale.

WHAT EVERY AFTERNOON SAYS

of the collection of S. P. AVERY:

"A pleasant addition to the art lounges has recently been opened in this commercial metropolis, the 5th-av.: we allude to the gallery of Mr. S. P. Avery, at the corner of 14th-st. A large, square, well-lighted apartment, in which a collection of extremely choice pictures may be seen and bought.

Mr. Avery, once an artist himself and much esteemed among his brethren, was for a long time in Paris during the great Exposition of last year, and there laid in for the sake of the valuable wares that he has now on hand, adding further to his stock by subsequent consignments and importations. Many illustrious painters are situated upon the walls of * * * chiefly of the French school. We repeat that Mr. Avery's collection merits long and careful study, for it contains a less admixture of mediocrity than is commonly found in such miscellaneous gatherings."

All to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 9 and 10. Exhibiting day and evening at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

WHAT THE ALBION SAYS

of the great collection of S. P. AVERY of FRENCH PAINTINGS, 181 works by 110 different artists:

"The most interesting collection of works of art now on public view in this City is that lately arranged by Mr. S. P. Avery. Many of the pictures in this collection were conspicuous for their excellence in the French and Flemish art departments at the Paris Exposition. Many names that rank high on the roll of European artists are more or less represented here, and as the collection is a large one the advantages offered by students and connoisseurs of art are of no small importance."

To be sold at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week. Now open day and evening at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been previously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent trade Mark Capsule, Betts, maker, London, of a dark blue opaque, white seal, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada,

EDWARD GREERY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

KALDENBERG & SON,
Manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods,
Stores No. 28 Wall-st., corner of Broad, No. 6 John-st., and No. 717 Broadway, New-York. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send for Circular. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize received at Paris Exposition, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon R. C. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Centennial Celebration at Irving Hall —Addresses by William E. Dodge, J. Austin Stevens, A. A. Low, George Opdyke and Others.

Last evening a large audience assembled at Irving Hall, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. A great many ladies were present. The stage was handsomely decorated with portraits of former Presidents of the Chamber, on either side of which were displayed flags, bearing the coat-of-arms of the City and of the State. Immediately above the stage was the motto "Chamber of Commerce, 1768," surmounted by the American and the British colors. On the platform were seated a number of the members of the Chamber, including WILLIAM E. DODGE, President; Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, A. A. LOW, P. M. WETMORE and S. B. CHITTENDEN; also, several retired merchants and distinguished professional citizens.

The chair was occupied by Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, and the exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. SWOOON. Following the prayer, Mr. DODGE stated the object of the gathering, and said it seemed highly appropriate that some public acknowledgment of the fact of this important epoch in the history of the Chamber of Commerce should be made. He was very happy to have it in his power, through the courtesy of their late President, Mr. Low, to present a copy of the original call for the organization of the association on the 9th of April, 1768. Fortunately, some years ago, a young man in overhauling one of the upper lofts of a store, came across this old printed call. Mr. DODGE then read the call, at the head of which appears the name of JOHN CRUGER. The speaker then alluded to 1756, when the population of the City was only 10,000, and to 1768, when it was but 18,000, and it was just at the latter time when the merchants of New-York resolved, in view of the oppression of the mother country in imposing upon them taxes, without allowing them representation, to assemble together and bind themselves not to import any article from England. At this time the Chamber was organized, with JOHN CRUGER for its first President. The Speaker then referred to this early period when the trade of the City extended not further up than Peck-slip on the East River, and to Vesey-street on the North River, and spoke of the rapid growth of the commercial and mercantile interests of the City from that time to the present.

MR. STEVENS' ADDRESS.

Mr. J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary of the Chamber, was then introduced. He said that one hundred years ago there met together in this City a small knot of men, twenty-four in number, to organize the Association. These few merchants held their early meetings at the building corner of Wall and Broad streets. Mr. STEVENS then alluded to the year 1773, at which time this building was used as a residence, and to a later period when it was used as a tavern. It was in this building that JOHN ADAMS met the merchants of the City when he was on his way to Congress. WASHINGTON had also consecrated it to history by delivering from it his Farewell Address to his companions in arms. The Chamber continued to meet in this building till 1770. They then met at a room in the Exchange Building. As early as 1784 the increase of its members to admit none but merchants to membership. The last session of the Colonial Chamber was held in May, 1775. The war with England interrupted its proceedings till June, 1779, when its sessions were resumed. Mr. STEVENS then proceeded to give a very clear and interesting historical sketch of the progress of the Chamber and the increase of its importance in the affairs of the nation. He also spoke in fitting terms of the high character sustained by the various Presidents of the Chamber, and closed with the prediction that its course of usefulness would be equally as marked in the future as it had been in the past.

MR. LOW'S ADDRESS.

Mr. A. A. LOW, late President of the Chamber, was next introduced. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Charter of Commerce: I have been invited by your Executive Committee to address you this evening on the financial condition of the country. Thirty minutes have been assigned me for the treatment of this interesting subject. A full discussion of the theme would involve a consideration of the character and working of our national banking system, of the operations of the Treasury Department of the United States, an inquiry into the nature of the national currency, and incidentally into the uses of gold, now that it has ceased to be a circulating medium; and the survey would be very incomplete if we are to connect the suggestions of a report recently accepted by your body that this centennial of the Chamber should be marked by the adoption, in a full assembly of its members, of some resolutions of a conservative character in relation to measures now before Congress of great importance to this community. And I understand the wish of your Committee to be that I should throw out such general thoughts, in harmony with the views hitherto expressed by me, as may serve to guide you to a just and emphatic decision on certain features of the general subject. Without undertaking an elaborate essay on the finances of the country, then, I may find opportunity to touch, briefly, upon all the points referred to in the beginning. As a preliminary to the consideration of particular parts of the whole subject, permit me to say that the recent war for the suppression of rebellion has been quickly succeeded by another war—a war of opinion; by a contest, in the latter case, against the integrity of the Government, in the other was against its authority. In the present conflict the right and the wrong are opposed to each other; those who would maintain the spirit and the letter of existing laws, and those who would faithlessly destroy the credit of the Government, and thus impair its vitality and power. Under every form of demoralization—under every proposition to debase the currency by increased issues of United States notes, or to pay off the funded debt with irredeemable paper money—there lurks a foe to the Union. Unfortunately for our country in this struggle of wrong against right, parties to the Presidential election, now close at hand, show a disposition to coalesce with the forces of evil, on the assumption that these outnumber the defenders of the right and the good. Mr. LOW then proceeded to discuss the solution of the problem affecting the good faith of the Government. One of the complaints made against the National Banking law is, he said, that it lacks elasticity, because the issue of bills is limited to $300,000,000; as though it would make any difference under a state of money markets, after a little while, if the amount was $400,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, or new bills could be procured from the Department at Washington in amount and in season to correct a temporary pinch in the money market arising from the causes referred to. Of all the modes of inflation hitherto proposed under the National Banking law the most hazardous would be the increase of bank notes; the most dangerous the increase of United States notes or "legal tender." By the former, indeed, the bank indebted ness might not be increased at all, but merely changed in form. There is one check in expansion, and but one, in that provision of the law which requires every bank in the principal cities of the Union to hold 25 per cent. of its circulation deposits in "legal tender," and all other banks 15 per cent., of which three-fifths may exist in the form of a deposit in those first named.

With an aggregate capital of $83,000,000 the banks in the City of New-York have a circulation of $34,000,000 against an indebtedness for deposits of $190,000,000. In the interior the proportion which circulation bears to capital is larger. Of the banking law itself it may justly be said that it has vindicated the wisdom of its author. Established amid the exigencies of war, it has supplied a want that was felt in many of the States, and supplanted preexisting systems in others. Modeled after that of the State of New-York, which was the best of all, it has given to the nation advantages that were limited to a single State, and a currency of equal value throughout the Union. The proposition, awhile since so generally mooted, to substitute greenbacks or legal tender for the $300,000,000 of National Bank notes now in circulation, seems to have been abandoned, because of its manifest injustice to vested right, and that restriction by law of the issue to $400,000,000, which would render it impossible. But if the proposition has been abandoned, and of this I am not sure, it is palpable enough from the proceedings of political conventions and occasional debates in Congress, that the popular mind has become debauched and demoralized by specious pleading and seductive address, a ritually directed to the insatiable love of money in the human heart. Here we are just at the point in our national career when one mis-step may lead on to irretrievable disgrace, for it is hardly possible that a single step in the wrong direction can fail to be followed by another. There are two ways before us; one leads to a resumption of specie payments, the other more or less directly to repudiation. It is the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." In treating of the money of the country, I have not spoken of gold coined at the National Mint, because it was demonetized and ceased to regulate the currency, when the Government first issued legal-tender notes. How great the departure from the intent of the law, appears when the dollar in gold commands a premium of 38 to 40 per cent. currency. A simple resolution, passed by both Houses of Congress, that the 5-20 bonds, none of which are due till 1882, will be paid in coin, would do far more to reëstablish confidence than all the gold that can by any means be heaped upon the Treasury. Every effort to effect a reduction in the rate of interest on the public debt that precedes a return to specie payments, will be premature. Every attempt to coerce the acceptance of bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. in that is now taxed 6 per cent., will be fraught with injustice, provoke contempt, and result in unspeakable damage to public and private interests. With a return to specie payments the change may be accomplished with ease and with honor. The plan adopted by the British Government in 1818—may be successfully imitated by our own. Notes of the British Treasury that console bearing interest at 3½ per cent., would be paid on a certain day; and that the holders thereof would have the preference in the allotment of a new loan at 3 per cent. The change was thus successfully accomplished. The success which has attended the efforts of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to fund the temporary debt of five country continues, for the belief is yet general that it is a *privilege* to convert 7.30 notes into 6 per cent. bonds, because the latter are understood to be payable in gold. The last of the issue of the former will mature in July, and the last of the 6 per cent. compound interest notes will mature in October next. When these compound interest notes cease to be a part of the bank reserve, and their place is supplied with the ordinary "legal tender," there will be less liability to fluctuation in the supply of money. With the removal of all the short debt referred to, it is to be hoped and expected that the Treasury will be put in a condition to redeem United States notes with gold. As a ready means to that end, and the best, I still believe in the payment of a per centage of the duties on imports in legal-tenders and the cancellation of the notes so paid in, if Congress will authorize it to be done. And not to be misunderstood, I urge it as preferable to a sale of surplus gold in the market, and upon the supposition that such surplus will not be used, as is now required by law, in the creation of a "sinking fund." That there will be a surplus with the present tariff, over and above the amount required to pay interest on the public debt, there is no reason to doubt. The sixty millions of Treasury notes first issued were receivable at the Custom-house for duties, and they were "as good as gold." In like manner and by degrees the last issue may attain to the same value. Finally, it seems to me that existing laws for the conversion and redemption of the public debt are good enough till the country returns to specie payments. I look to such return as our only hope of rescue from the impending evil. The crisis is full of peril, as all who read and reflect will be forced to admit. The consummation of this peril leads me to sorrowful reflection. Three years have passed away since the war of the rebellion was closed. The eventful month of April of 1865, witnessed the surrender throughout the South of all the rebel forces, the disbanding of the loyal armies of the North, and the reëstablishment of the National authority everywhere. And although the country was prostrate in sorrow at the death of its great hero and martyr, there was solace and joy in the thought that the blood and treasure of the loyal States had not been poured out in vain. Not only had the nation's life been providentially preserved, but its honor was untarnished. At home and abroad, confidence in the ability of our people faithfully to redeem every obligation that was given during the war, daily gained strength; and the speedy restoration of the wayward States to their legitimate place in the Union was the animating hope of every patriotic heart. How this hope has been thus far disappointed it is not my province to consider. We may now boast, indeed, that America is "the land of the free and the home of the brave!" Slavery has ceased to exist. The curse and the reproach it brought on our flag and our name have been buried in a common grave! Have we wiped out this long endured blot on our country's escutcheon amid all the fire and bloodshed of civil war, in order to deepen and darken the stain repudiation would leave in its stead? Has it come to this, that the Congress of the nation can deliberately entertain propositions, in less than three years after the war, that strike at the spirit and letter of laws given by the statute, in the presence of the very men who made them—laws that are vital to the security of those who lent their money for the prosecution of the war? Have we reason to fear that Senators and Representatives who make such demands on our confidence, in their extraordinary measures to enforce reconstruction, will subject our Republic to a still severer test? Can they hope to maintain the character of friends of the Union for the sake of the Union, if they expose to dishonor the life whose salvation has cost such a price in blood and treasure? Shall we go forth, as hitherto, in virtue of our American birthright, proud in the consciousness that our nation's *right* makes our nation's *might*, or remain at home, rather than be withered by the rebuking eye of every honest man in every other land governed by honest men? It was better far to dash from the American ensign every star, and leave only the stripes as a symbol of everlasting disgrace, of everlasting punishment, if we must cease to claim the respect we have hitherto enjoyed under its all-inspiring folds. No! let us recall these despairing words. It will not believe in such a dark day. The loyal and the true will rally in behalf of the right and the good. The people and the Congress will uphold the national faith; our eagles and bald eagles will once more circulate throughout the land; our eyes shall be gladdened with the old device, "In God we trust," and, throughout the world, the Stars and Stripes shall float together, the glorious emblem of nationality to millions upon millions yet unborn!

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Low offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber the earliest practicable return to specie payments is the one thing needful to restore the trade and commerce of the country to a condition of prosperity.

Resolved, That a resumption of specie payments is necessary to put an end to all discussion as to the medium in which the public debt shall be paid, and to premature plans for reducing the interest thereon.

Resolved, That with a resumption of specie payments, a new loan may easily be effected at 5 per cent. interest for a long term of years, and the Five-twenty bonds to be paid as fast as the five years expire on the different series, or at the convenience of the United States Government after they have thus matured.

Resolved, That any further issue of United States notes or legal-tenders will be fatal to an early resumption of specie payments, and therefore is most earnestly deprecated.

MR. OPDYKE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-President of the Chamber, was then introduced. The Chamber of Commerce of New-York, he said, had kept pace with the social progress of the time. It first met with 24 members, and now it has 900 members. He then referred to the successful element of the Chamber, and in this connection said that in every transaction the merchants were compelled in the first instance to rely upon each other's word. In speaking of the promptness of its transactions, the speaker said that the Chamber did more work in a two hours' session than was done by a legislative body in that number of weeks. The character, action, and influence of the Chamber were next commented on. At the outbreak of the rebellion the interest of shipping merchants began to suffer, and continued to suffer during the term of the war. The necessity which called for a sacrifice of these interests no longer exists, nor has it existed for three years. Yet it has been only within the past three months that the Chamber has asked Congress for legislation for relief. The speaker believed the Chamber should give the immediate attention to the mercantile interests of the community, and advocate the early resumption of specie payment and the remodeling of the tariff on the basis of the revenue. He was also in favor of discountenancing projects to consolidate all the lines of railroads leading from this City to the West. Such a course would result in an increase of fares and the crippling of our commerce. Should it be necessary to act he would urge that a double track be built from this City to the West, the majority of the stock of which should be held by merchants of this City.

Brief remarks followed by JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, JONATHAN STURGES and S. B. CHITTENDEN, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Princely Gift.

Mr. CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, proprietor of the extensive India-rubber works in College Point, L. I., has made the celebration of his fifty-first birthday the occasion of a princely gift to that town. College Point is a settlement inhabited nearly exclusively by employes of the India-rubber works, and their welfare has been for a long time the object of earnest consideration to Mr. POPPENHUSEN. His last gift will secure him for all time a name to be mentioned among those of our greatest philanthropists. He has given the town $100,000 in cash and a vast area of property for religious, educational and social purposes, and has refrained from giving any directions about the disposal of this great amount of property, leaving this to a board of trustees, to be elected by the citizens of College Point.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the first floor of No. 110 William-street, corner of John, occupied by OWENS & AGAR, manufacturers of envelopes. The alarm was speedily given and the firemen soon extinguished the flames, not, however, before serious damage was occasioned. The entire building in William-street, as well as the four upper floors of No. 71 John-street, are occupied by OWENS & AGAR, who sustained a loss of $12,000 by fire and water, covered by an insurance of $25,000 in the Niagara, Mechanics', Exchange, Yonkers, Empire City, Resolute, St. Mark's, Hamilton, Excelsior, Clinton, Standard and Guardian. The first floor of No. 71 John-street is occupied by the Ausable Nail Company, who lose $4,000 on stock by water; insured for $32,000 in City and suburban companies. Messrs. HOLDEN, HOPKINS and STOKES occupy the cellars of Nos. 104 and 106 John-street for the storage of nails, &c., and sustain a slight loss; fully insured. R. C. WHITE owns the building, and sustains a loss of $800; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.... At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame building on the southeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, resulting in a loss of $5,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Niagara and Hamilton.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Hon. E. Benedict, of Albany; Senator Williams, of Albany; Senator Nicks, of Elmira; Hon. G. A. Pandeiten, of Washington; Hon. B. F. Potterson, of Memphis; Hon. G. W. Denvers, of Albany, and Hon. J. W. Whitlock, of Montana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Gen. Clinton B. Greene, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Davies, of Fort Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. L. W. Hyde, Baltimore, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company continue to make improvements for the convenience and comfort of the traveling public. The new and commodious depot at Hoboken has been in use by the Company some weeks, and the change from the old to the new building is highly appreciated by passengers. A day or two since the Company placed upon the road a new smoking car to run between South Orange and Hoboken. The car has accommodations for 46 persons, and is so divided that two-thirds of it is used as a smoking car, the remaining space being set apart for baggage. The car rests on six-wheel trucks, is furnished with seats covered with enamelled leather, and has all the modern improvements in ventilators, windows and similar arrangements. It is sixty feet in length, and was built at the shops of the Company at Newark, at a cost of $5,000. Mr. JOSEPH REED, superintendent of the car shops, gave his personal attention to the building of the new car. The Company have also placed upon the line two new passenger cars built by WILLIAM CUMMINGS & SON, of Jersey City. The Company have just abolished kerosene lamps in their cars, and substituted sperm oil lamps instead.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, April 6—11:15 A. M.

Consols 93¾@93¾ for money and account.

American securities are generally steady. Illinois Central are firmer and high . The following are the opening quotations:

United States Five-twe	72¾
Illinois Central	97
Erie	40¾

Dispatches received from Frankfort this morning quote United States Five-twenties firm at 75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 6—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens this morning somewhat quieter, though there is considerable animation and prices are firm. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12¾d. @12¾d.
Middling Orleans	12¾d. @12¾d.

There is considerable business going in Cotton to arrive as previously quoted.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Flour, 27s. 6d. for Western Canal brands. Wheat—10s. 9d. central for Whites California and 10s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukie Red. Corn, 40s. 6d. for quarter for Mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 9d. a bushel. Oats, 2s. 3d. a bushel. Peas, 40s. 6d. per bo.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. The usual authorities on the trade quote as follows: Beef, 122s. 6d. a bbl. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 53s. 6d. a cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. 6 cwt. for the best grades of American Cheese. Bacon, the cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is dull and steady. Naval Stores dull, at 1s. 9 cwt. for Congress Pitchwood. Rosin, 6s. 6d. @7s. 6d. for pale. Spirits Turpentine 33s. 9d. a cwt. Petroleum steady at 1s. 2d. a gallon for Standard White, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Oil, 30 tons, Tallow, 48s. for American and St. Petersburg. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. a ton for American thin oblong.

LONDON, Monday, April 6—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States five-twenty bonds	72¾
Erie Railway shares	40¾
Illinois Centrals	92¾
Atlantic and Great Western	31¾

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 6—Evening.

United States five-twenty bonds closed at 75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 6—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed irregular and generally easier. The sales have been quite limited to 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations of American descriptions:

Middling Uplands, in port	12¾d. @12¾d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	12¾d.
Middling Orleans	12¾d. @12¾d.

The sales of cotton to-day were quiet. Corn, 40s. 6d. a quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat 10s. 7d. central for California White, and 10s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 9d. a bushel. Oats 2s. 1d. a bushel. Peas 40s. 6d. a bbl. Flour 27s. 6d. a bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed quiet. Beef, 122s. a bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. a bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 53s. 6d. a cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. a cwt. Cheese, 55s. a cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 46s. a cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. a cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 7s. a cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine has declined to 32s. 6d. a cwt. Tallow, 45s. 3d. a cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 a ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. a gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. a gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. a ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Monday, April 6—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed dull at 42 francs and 75 centimes a bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Monday, April 6.

The SUGAR market is quiet, and prices are quotably unchanged. EXCHANGE—On London, 10¾@11¼ a cent. premium; on United States currency, 28 a cent. discount; in gold, par@¼ premium.

Do mestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR less active and easier; fair to fancy spring Extras, $9 25@$10 80. WHEAT quiet and declined ½c.@1c.; quoted at $2 06@$2 08 for No. 1 and $1 88¾ for No. 2. CORN in good demand and declined ½c@¾c.; quoted at 81c.@84c. for No. 1; 81c. for No. 2; New, 73c. OATS quiet and firm at 57½c.@57¾c. for Regular, and 59½c.@60c. for Prime. RYE firm at $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS firm and active; Mess Pork, $23 50@$23 62. Lard, 16c.@17½c. for Steamed. SWEET PICKLED HAMS, 14½c. BULK MEATS active; Short Clear Sides, 16c.; Cumberlands, 15c.; Salted Shoulders, 12c. LARD active but dull at $7 75@$8 75 for Good. BEEF CATTLE quiet; stock Steers to butchers' Cattle, $5 75@$7 75. RECEIPTS for two days—6,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 New Potatoes. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 6.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; Extra, $8 37½@$9 25; Double Extra, $9 50@$11 50; Treble Fixtra to Fancy, $11@$13 50. WHEAT heavy; Prime Choice Red and White Fall, $1 60@$1 70; Spring, $2@$2 10. CORN firmer at 86c.@88c. OATS firmer at 70c.@71c. BARLEY declining; Prime Spring, $2 05. RYE advancing; sales at $1 6@$1 65. PROVISIONS advancing. PORK, $23 75@$27; Loose Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c. LARD quiet; Prime, 16c. LIVE STOCK stiff; Common to Choice and Extra Cattle, $4 18¾; Sheep, $3@$7 per head. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels. The stock of Flour on hand, April 1, was 37,000 bbls.; Wheat, 160,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 4,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR dull; Family, $10 25@$10 75. WHEAT dull and lower, at $2 26 for No. 2, and $2 40 for No. 1. CORN quiet; sales, 87c.@88c.; shelled, 68c.@9.c. RYE in demand at $1 85. BARLEY unchanged. OATS dull at 75c. COTTON declining, unsettled and nominal; Middling held at 27c.@27¼c.; no buyers. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS irregular; the stock is held out on the markets generally, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. MESS PORK held at $26 50@$27; sales at $26 25. BULK MEATS held at 12c.@14c.; sales of Shoulders at 11½c.@11¾c. BACON held at 13¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c.@15 Sides; 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Rib, and 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides; sales at the inside; sales of Clear Sides at 17c. deliverable May 1. SALES LARD at 16¾c.; small transactions. Gold, 137¾. Money quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR steady; sales, 600 bbls.; Extra, $9@$9 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 25; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT comes in slowly and commands full prices; sales, 14,000 bushels; Good Red, $2 30@$2 35; some holders ask more. RYE, $1 90. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 30; Mixed Western, $1 15; do., No. 2, $1 16@$1 17. OATS firm, 90c. COFFEE quiet, with small sales; Rio at 20c.@23½c., currency. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES steady. PROVISIONS advancing; all descriptions in small supply. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, in bond, 26c.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR in good demand; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand with a better supply; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukie Club, at $2 35, and 1,100 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35; and 2,500 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $2 15, and 7,000 Choice White Canada at $2 afloat. LAKE IMPORTS—31,200 bushels Wheat; 185,000 feet lumber. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 70c.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR quiet; favorite Spring Extras $9 37½@$10; Medium to Choice, $9@9 37½. WHEAT unsettled at $1 60 for No. 1; No. 2 Winter, $1 60. OATS quiet at 56c. RYE, $1 50 for No. 2. CORN weak at 78½c.@81c. for New, in store. FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 11c.; to Oswego, 12c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bbls. Pork.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR is dull; sales 280 bbls. City ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT is dull; sales five car-lots No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 18. CORN quiet; sales five car-lots No. 2 new on the track, at $1 05; one car-lot do., $1 03½. OATS nominal. RYE unchanged. RYE—Market bare. TIMOTHY nominal. SEEDS lower; sales Timothy at $3 50@$3 75. Medium Clover, $6 75@$7; Peasevine Clover, $9 75. MESS PORK firm at $25 50. LARD firm at 17¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 102 hhds., as follows: Lugs $5 25@$6 25; Medium Leaf, $12@$12 75. COTTON firm at 27½@28½c. FLOUR quiet at $8 50@$8 75 for Superfine; $12 50@$13 for Fancy. WHEAT, $2 45@$2 50. OATS, 70c.@75c. RYE, 90c. CORN, 82c.@86c. LARD, 16¾c.@16¾c. MESS PORK, $26 25@$26 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 6.

COTTON unsettled and none offering; receipts for two days, 161 bales; exports, 1,412 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine $8 25@$8 50; Double Extra, $9 50@$10. Treble Fixtra to Fancy, $11@$13 50. WHEAT heavy; Prime Choice Red and White Fall, $1 60@$1 70; Spring, $2@$2 10. CORN firmer at 86c.@88c. OATS firmer at 70c.@71c. BARLEY declining; Prime Spring, $2 05. RYE advancing; sales at $1 6@$1 65. PROVISIONS advancing. PORK, $23 75@$27; Loose Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Rib sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD firm; Kegs, 18¾c. CORN, 80c.@81. OATS, 70c.@80c.

TOLEDO, Monday, April 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Amber held at $2 37; $2 40 was offered. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 81c.; buyers all the month, 92½c.; seller June, 90c. OATS a trifle easier; sales of No. 1 at 72c. RYE scarce at $1 62 for No. 1. FREIGHTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 6.

BEEF CATTLE are in demand at full prices; sales 1,200 head at 11c.@11¾c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 10c. for fair to good, and 8c.@9c. for gross, for common. SHEEP are in demand; sales 4,000 at 6¾c.@7¼c. for clipped, and 8c.@9c. ₩ lb., gross, for wool. HOGS 5c.@5¾c. lower; sales 2,000 at 14c.@15c. ₩ lb. lbs. net.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 6.

COTTON nominal; no sales; receipts, 1,110 bales; no exports.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 138¾.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU."

Remarks from

Christian Intelligencer.

Elbert S. Porter, Editor.

Charles Van Wyck, Publisher.

Issue dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1868.

What a blessing it may prove to the readers of the "Aerial Tale," "The Lost Image." "The moral and physical manliness, which is lost through popular vices, can easily be found by the use of this Panacea—taken in connection with Rose Wash.

The Evangelist,

} Editors.

S. H. Field,
S. G. Craighead,

MARCH 5, 1868.

Observing an editorial in the *Intelligencer* of the above date, it says: "Take no more balsam, mercury or unpleasant medicines for unpleasants and dangerous diseases, the results of vice, grown weak through excess, &c."

The American Agriculturist,

Orange Judd & Co., proprietors.

See April number. They having seen my advertisement, are fully acquainted with its uses and merits.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A full description of its marvelous powers and a careful diagnosis of the state of those who are supposed to need it, find its best supporters in the publishers of the

Christian Intelligencer,

The Evangelist, and

The American Agriculturist.

The editorials in the above papers were entirely unsolicited by me; in fact, I have no personal acquaintance with any of their publishers, and sufferers will do well to call on them before purchasing, in order to obtain fuller information.

H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, druggist upward of eighteen years, and manufacturer of Helmbold's genuine preparations.

[Advertisement.]

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE.—The KNOX Hat is the attraction of the season; if you doubt it, call at the Hatter's saloon-rooms, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and we guarantee that you will not leave it without making a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—A careful examination by a competent PHRENOLOGIST will reveal the fact. CHARTS, with written descriptions of character, given daily at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Furniture Coverings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Curtains,
Lace, Brocatelle, Rapp, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	April 7.	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April 7.	New-York	Hamburg.
China	April 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	April 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	April 9.	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 11.	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Guiding Star	April 7.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Henry Chauncey	April 9.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	April 9.	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for Nicaragua, C. A., by the *Guiding Star*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Ontario*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Australia, South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Boston Mail a.....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.....

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool—Mr. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mr. Beach, Mr. Jack, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Joy, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Bruneau, Mr. Dykers, Mr. Bew, Dr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Boaur, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Spitch, Mr. Behn, Mr. Cramp and Son, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Childs, Mr. Landers, Mr. Taylor, Mr. McHutton, Mr. Harrison, wife and three children; Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Wright and two sisters, Mr. Dastin, Miss Walnoe, Jas. Fraser.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. Zigler, W. Dearborn, Mrs. J. F. Warrill and child, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Dr. Gaillard, Mrs. J. Abell, Miss Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Miss J. H. Andrews, A. L. Andrews, A. H. Andrews, Mrs. E. Wilson and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....	5 34	SUN SETS.....	6 31
MOON RISES...	7 04	HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook..	7 34	Gov. Island.	8 23
Hell Gate.....	9 45		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 6.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia.

Ships Ocean Chief, (Br.,) Rennie, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Flestford, Stover, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Swanlay, (Br.,) Meldrum, London, A. Wilder; Iona, (Br.,) Matthews, Antwerp, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Kate Freeman, (Br.,) Gardiner, Cape de